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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

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$10,000 FOR EVERY SOLDIER KILLED IS JAPANESE DEMAND

Offer $1,000 Compensation For Each Chinese Life Lost in Mongolia

DISPLAY OF FORCE

Turn Chinese From Chengchiatung; Assume Police Administration

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 27.—According to the Peking Jih-pao, the Japanese Government has demanded the payment of ten thousand Dollars for each Japanese soldier killed during the Chengchiatung incident, but will only pay one thousand Dollars for each Chinese soldier who was killed.

The Chinese troops in Chengchiatung have been withdrawn to a place thirty miles outside the city. The police administration of Shihpingchieh has been taken over by Japanese troops, whereby the operations of the Chinese troops against the Mongolian insurgents are seriously hampered. The 20th Division, now staying in Hupeh, has been ordered to the Mongolian front.

Force Chinese Troops Away

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, August 28.—Tuchun Chang, of Fengtien, reports that Japanese troops occupied Liaoyuan on the eighteenth inst., forcing the Chinese troops to retire thirty li. Telephone and telegraph lines have been freely established by the Japanese from Shihpingchieh to Liaoyuan, without China's permission.

Radicals Favor Extreme Action

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, August 27.—150 Radicals, at a meeting today, passed a resolution advocating extreme measures in connection with the Chengchiatung affair. Nevertheless, people in well-informed circles are confident that the Government will adopt a very moderate tone when the negotiations open.

The official consular report has not yet been received, but it is expected shortly, after which the Cabinet will decide what attitude the Government shall adopt.

ITALY MAKES DECISION OF WAR ON GERMANY

Says Acts of Hostility by Teutons Occurring with Growing Frequency

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 27.—An official telegram from Berlin states that the Italian Government, through the Swiss Government, has notified that it considers Italy is in a state of war with Germany from the 28th.

Rome, August 27.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, transmitting the declaration of war against Germany, says that German acts of hostility against Italy succeed each other with growing frequency.

It is sufficient to mention the regular supply of military and naval arms and war equipment to Austria-Hungary and the uninterrupted participation of officers, soldiers and sailors in the different operations directed against Italy. It was only due to the lavish assistance afforded by Germany to Austria that the latter was able to concentrate its very extensive effort against Italy.

The Minister refers to the return to Austria of Italian prisoners who escaped from concentration camps into Germany and the request made by the German Foreign Office to financial institutions to consider Italian subjects as alien enemies and postpone due payments. The Royal Government can no longer tolerate such a state of affairs.

The Minister points out that the situation is aggravated by the fact that Italy and Germany belong to opposing groups of belligerents.

Submarine Bremen Due To Arrive In U. S. in Few Days

British Said to Have Chartered American Boats to Aid Search for Deutschland

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 25.—According to telegrams received via London from the continent, the submarine Deutschland returned to Germany through the North Sea, taking the same route as when outward bound. On the home trip, the Deutschland travelled 4,200 miles.

In the beginning, the sea was tempestuous, but became calm later on. The Deutschland navigated excellently in the strong seas, the engines working faultlessly.

The captain of the Deutschland is being feted as a national hero and was summoned by the Kaiser to report about his voyage. Another despatch says that the submarine Bremen will arrive in the United States in a few days.

One despatch, describing the Deutschland's departure from American waters, emphasizes that the American government rigorously enforced respect for its frontier from the British and French warships, by the employment of warships. After a British cruiser had entered Cheasapeake Bay at night even more effective measures were taken to enforce neutrality.

It is said that eight British warships were on the alert and surrounded by numerous small American vessels chartered for the purpose of placing nets and obtaining information regarding the movements of the Deutschland. Nevertheless, the Deutschland succeeded in leaving undetected and traversed a distance of 100 miles under sea without difficulty.

Berlin, August 25.—When the news came in that the merchant-submarine Deutschland was arriving, the President of the Ocean Steamship Company, Lohmann, proceeded to meet her off Heligoland, where he found the crew in the best of spirits and very much satisfied with the reception given to them in the United States. Captain Koenig was calmly standing on deck.

The crew expressed their readiness to enroll for the next trip. The cargo for the next trip is already larger than was expected.

The German papers comment on the return of the Deutschland and point out the excellent preparations at Baltimore, where everything was ready and also sufficient raw materials prepared for many more voyages. The Berliner Tageblatt states that, by this voyage, new commercial relations between Germany and the United States have been established, in spite of the British blockade, prohibition and insinuations.

Of course, the interchange has been limited up to now, but Germany's ocean trading company will extend the traffic. The common interests between the United States and Germany have been recognized in a correct manner.

The papers give details about the submarine, which was built by Krupp's Germania Shipbuilding Works. The Deutschland is 65 meters long, 8.9 meters beam, 4.5 draught, tonnage 1,900 above water. The oil reserves are sufficient for a voyage from and to the United States. Five cylinder Diesel motors provide movement above the water and electrical driving motors when submerged. There are 29 men in the crew. The boat has a far ranging radio station and two periscopes.

U.S. £50,000,000 Loan To Britain Subscribed In Forty-Eight Hours

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, August 26.—The new British loan for £50,000,000 has been over-subscribed in forty-eight hours and the subscription lists close today, instead of on Monday.

The Weather

Damp and hot weather, with threats of thunderstorms. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 92.6 and the minimum 73.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 90.4 and 68.4.

British Troops Rest After Storming of La Boiselle

ROYAL FUSILIERS RESTING AFTER THE STORMING OF LA BOISELLE. CENTL FILM SERVIC

An official photograph showing the British Royal Fusiliers resting after the storming of La Boiselle. Many of the men are fitting on helmets which were left on the battlefield by the Germans.

Peking Refuses Opium Combine Longer Term

Says Request for Extension Can Never Be Sanctioned; Vigorous Suppression Policy

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, August 28.—Regarding an extension of the opium selling rights for nine months from April 1 to the end of 1917, as requested by the Shanghai Opium Combine, the Cabinet wired to Civil Governor Chi Yao-lin, at Nanking, yesterday, that the request can never be sanctioned and all measures in connection with opium prohibition must be vigorously pursued, without indulgence, in all provinces.

Suppression in Szechuen

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, August 25.—A proclamation was issued yesterday, threatening with severe punishment persons growing, selling or smoking opium and also all district headmen or officials who disregard the opium regulations. It is reported that General Tai Kan has been dilatory in putting down the robbers at Yungchanghsien, hence the transit of merchandise and the parcels-post is greatly hindered.

Backers of Wilson Still Demand Odds

New York, Aug. 2.—According to Edward McQuade, who handles all the big betting commissions on the curb of Wall Street, the betting on the Presidency remained yesterday just as it had been for a week or more. That is to say, a large amount of money was still offered at odds of 1 to 2 that Wilson will be elected, while not a dollar of Hughes money was in sight at any price.

In all previous Presidential campaigns considerable sums of money on the candidates on both the leading tickets have been offered at this stage of the campaign.

CENSOR U. S. MAIL

The American mail arriving Sunday night by the Canadian Pacific liner, Empress of Russia, was censored on voyage by representatives of the British War Office. There were 108 sacks for the U.S. Postal Agency here. The opening and inspection of the mail was the topic of general discussion throughout the city yesterday. Similar censorship in Atlantic waters already has resulted in diplomatic representations by the United States to Great Britain.

Cabinet Chief Secretary's Ambition Leads to Crisis; President Smoothes it Out

Hsu Shu-cheng Involves Premier in Scheme to Corner Appointments; Tuan's Resignation Rejected

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, August 28.—The newspapers are actively discussing the recent action of Premier Tuan Chi-jui in asking for three days leave. It would appear that responsibility for the crisis rests with Hsu Shu-cheng, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, who recently endeavored to obtain the President's sanction to a number of provincial appointments, without the acquiescence of the Ministers concerned and who is also accused of making efforts to concentrate the powers of the President and other members of the Cabinet in the hands of the Premier, thus increasing his own influence.

According to the Peking Gazette, the President has found himself compelled to exercise more care in assenting to high appointments and, in order to avoid possible misunderstanding between the Cabinet and the President's Office, President Li Yuan-hung decided to circulate a memorandum among the members of the Cabinet regarding what is described as the division of power. The two chief points insisted on by the President were, firstly, his right to attend important meetings of the Cabinet, in order to keep informed of the business transacted and, secondly, that appointments and other decisions must be made in consultation with the Ministers concerned, before they are submitted to the President for approval.

The Chief Secretary and the Premier objected to the presence of the President at Cabinet meetings, on the ground that such a departure would be a violation of the principle of Cabinet responsibility, while the Chief Secretary made it plain that he was not agreeable to the second point raised in the memorandum and, at the first opportunity, ignored it by making an important financial appointment without consulting the Minister of Finance.

The President declined to assent to the appointment without inquiry, whereupon, according to the Peking Gazette, the Chief Secretary, together with Hsu Shih-ying, prevailed on Premier Tuan Chi-jui to tender his resignation. The President, however, scouted the idea of Premier Tuan Chi-jui resigning and, realising the irresponsibility of the action, the Premier substituted a request for three days leave, but, eventually, resumed his duties, after one day's absence.

TWO MUNITION DEPOTS AT GHENT DESTROYED

Allied Airmen Also Blow Up Gunpowder Store and Damage Zeppelin

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, August 27.—L'Echo Belge states that an Allied air-squadron bombed the neighborhood of Ghent on the 25th. Two big explosions were heard and it is believed that two munition-depots were blown up. It is rumored that the damage done and the number of victims was very great.

In the course of the attack a gunpowder depot at Mierelbeke was blown up and a Zeppelin stationed at St. Denis Westdem damaged.

AUSTRALIA HOLDING SILVER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, August 25.—The Commonwealth Government has prohibited the exportation of silver without permission.

GERMANY IS REBUILDING HER MERCHANT MARINE

Every Steamer Destroyed Has Been Replaced; N. D. L. Has Four New Liners

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 26.—According to a despatch from Copenhagen, the Politiken publishes an interview with Heineken, the Director-General of the Norddeutschen Lloyd. He says: "Germany is now ready for competition on the sea after the war. Every steamship destroyed during the war has been replaced. The Lloyd has built four new passenger liners, named Zeppelin, Hindenburg, Columbus and Muenchen.

SINK ARMED BRITISH SHIP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 26.—Official.—The armed boarding-steamer Duke of Albany (1,997 tons) was sunk by a submarine in the North Sea on the 24th. Twenty-four of the crew were drowned and eighty-eight saved.

$3,000,000 Borrowed To Buy Gen. Lung Out

He Captures Sheklung Again, Driving Governor Tang Away; Robbers Terrorise Area

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, August 28.—Lung Chi-kwang refuses to hand over his duties to Lu Yung-ting without the payment of three million dollars. Chu Ching-lan has authorized the loan of three million dollars from the bank of China at Canton for this purpose.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping has been ordered to see that both combatants carry out the Presidential mandates obediently.

Lung Retakes Sheklung

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, August 28.—General Lung Chi-kwang's troops have recaptured Sheklung and driven out Governor Tang Hang. Robbers are looting the surrounding country and the inhabitants are fleeing.

Railway and telegraphic communication with Canton has been restored. Admiral Sah, on board the cruiser Yunghsiang, arrived at Canton on the 25th. Confidence is being restored.

Order Troops' Withdrawal

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 26.—General Lung Chi-kwang and Tsen Chun hsuan have been instructed by a Mandate of the President to withdraw their troops from Canton and to recognize the authority of Lu Yung-ting, the Tuchun and Chu Chin-lan, the Civil Governor, who will both be under the control of Admiral Sah Chen-ping.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru Aug. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Aug. 31
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk .....Sept. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 2

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept. 6
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per C. M. s.s. China .....Sept. 8

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 3
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Sept. 4

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail is due here on or about August 30 per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru.

The French mail is due at Hongkong on August 30, and here on September 2. Left Haiphong on August 28 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

12 GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN IN DAY ON VERDUN FRONT

Bad Weather Gives Artillery Almost Monopoly Of Operations

BRITISH SUCCESSES

Advance Considerable Way On Each Side of Longueval and Flers Road

THRASH PRUSSIANS

Assaulting Conquered Positions, Guards Are Routed; Heavy Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 27.—The official communique issued on Friday evening reported: The bombardment of the German works in the region of the Somme continued. The number of prisoners taken yesterday was 600.

A German night attack, south-east of St. Mihiel, was stopped by our fire. Another attack, in Ailly Wood, gained a lodgment in our advanced trenches, but was immediately driven out.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: Repeated German attacks on the Verdun front failed. The day was disastrous for German aeroplanes, of which twelve were shot down, the French aviator Nungesser bringing down his eleventh enemy machine.

Severe Artillery Duels

The communique in the evening reported: There were severe artillery duels in the region of the Somme, especially north of Maurepas and west of Clery and an intermittent cannonade elsewhere, which was most violent on the Thiaumont-Fleury sector.

The communique this afternoon reported: There was a relative calm in the region of the Somme. The weather is interfering with operations.

The Germans made three attacks in Vaux Wood, but were forced to return to their trenches. They attacked on a front of 800 yards in the direction of Croix St. Jean, in Lorraine, but were caught by our curtains of fire and completely defeated.

The communique this evening reported: Nothing important has occurred. The bad weather continues.

Haig Advances Again

London, August 27.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported on Friday afternoon: We advanced our line several hundred yards on each side of the Longueval-Flers road. We also joined up on the right with the French, who made important progress through Maurepas.

There was much hard fighting on the eastern and northern edges of Delville Wood, as a result of which we captured eight officers and 179 men before 8 o'clock this morning.

The length of trenches captured south of Thiepval yesterday extends across the Leipzig salient, a distance of 700 yards. We subsequently made still further progress on this sector, as a result of bombing attacks, taking a further 105 prisoners. Our loss was very small.

Yesterday evening, we made several successful raids north of Neuville St. Vaast, near Hulluch and west of Aubers, inflicting loss on the enemy.

Defeat German Attack

General Haig reported in the evening: West of Givenchy, the enemy attacked and were repulsed. There was artillery activity on various parts of the front. The enemy's attack west of Guinchy was made by two companies and was repulsed by maxim fire.

Last night and today, the enemy cannonaded these trenches and also those we captured near Delville Wood, where we captured two maxims and another ninety prisoners.

Two aeroplane raids on the enemy's communications damaged several trains. The hostile air-craft generally avoided combat, but there

were some fights, in which a number of enemy machines were damaged and driven down. One British machine was felled by gunfire.

General Haig reported yesterday afternoon: Near Mouquet Farm, the British made progress. Another 400 yards of trenches were taken along the Courcelette-Thiepval road.

Smash Prussian Guard

At 7.30 last night, the Prussian Guard, after a very heavy artillery preparation, attacked our new trenches, southward of Thiepval. The attack was pressed in a most determined manner, but was repulsed everywhere, with heavy loss to the enemy. Our success was largely due to the steadiness and gallantry of the Wiltshires and Worcesters.

The enemy bombarded our front line at intervals throughout the night and attacked at Guillemont, as well as at Thiepval, but did not reach our lines. The importance the enemy attach to the Thiepval sector is shown by the determined efforts they are making to regain lost ground in the Leipzig salient, where they are effecting a great concentration of guns and also by the assault made last night by the Prussian Guard.

General Haig reported in the evening: The enemy's artillery was active at Mametz Wood and north of Delville Wood. Fighting continues at Mouquet Farm. We have captured 67 prisoners in the Mouquet Farm area and south of Thiepval in the last twenty-four hours.

Two hostile attempts against a sap south of the Bethune-La Bassee Road were driven back by rifle-fire.

Silence German Guns

The enemy shelled Roclincourt, La Couture and east of Zillebeke during the day-time and there was also much reciprocal trench-mortar activity near Hohenzollern. Our counter-batteries, yesterday, successfully engaged many enemy gun positions, some of which were destroyed and others damaged.

Our air-craft attacked many points of military importance in the enemy's rear, dropping altogether five tons of bombs. One hostile machine was felled and another driven down damaged. Two British machines are missing.

General Haig reported this afternoon: A further 200 yards of German trench, north of Bazentin-le-Petit, have been captured. Seven more machine-guns have been captured than were reported in the communiques issued on the 25th.

The enemy's artillery was active during the night-time between the Somme and the Ancre. The enemy shelled the neighborhood of Bethune. We retaliated on the enemy's railway stations and barracks.

Ground Won at Ginchy

General Haig reported this evening: We gained ground north-west of Ginchy. The weather is interfering with our operations.

In the afternoon, there was considerable artillery activity on both sides. The enemy's fire was directed mainly against our support trenches, especially north-west of Longueval.

Our guns blew up some enemy bomb-stores and exploded some mines between Armentieres and Neuve Chapelle. The enemy blew two small mines south-west of Auchy and south of Ypres, without causing any casualties. Our latest captures total four officers and 55 of other ranks.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters says that the diary of a captured German soldier bitterly complains that, during the day, one hardly dares be seen in a trench, owing to the British aeroplanes flying so low, while nothing was to be seen of the German "hero-airmen." The diary says: "One can hardly calculate how much additional loss of life and strain to the nerves this costs us."

A captured letter says that the writer's division lost nearly 7,000 men before it was relieved at the end of July. The casualty returns of the 179th Regiment show that the percentage of losses was sixty-four.

German officer prisoners admit that the view held that our offensive is only beginning is contrary to what the German newspapers say and also that considerable disorganisation was caused by the Allied attack developing where it did instead of in the region of Arras, where it was expected.

New Method in Allies' Attacks

The capture of Maurepas by the French and the British success at Thiepval are typical of the new method employed by the Allies of advancing piecemeal, intensely bombarding patches of the front, then sending patrols to ascertain the damage, afterwards drenching other points with a storm of shell, the infantry, meanwhile, attacking along the lanes formed by the first bombardments. Thus, both frontal and lateral attacks are possible. Greater gains are thus obtained at a smaller loss of life than by previous methods.

The value of our success is apparent from the importance attached by the enemy to the Guillemont-Guinchy region, where they alone retain an effective footing on the ridge. These two strongholds, with Thiepval Plateau, remain the most formidable bastions of the enemy line, but the pressure around them is growing constantly more severe.

The stubborn and relentless fighting by means of which the British in the last three weeks have forced their way over an open slope and then pushed the enemy by inches to the farther edge of the whole plateau is the outstanding feature of the battle. The eight miles of German lines between Thiepval and Ginchy are described by correspondents as a huge fortress, flanked by bastions, whose out-works were stormed on Thursday.

It is stated that the Germans have concentrated on this little front enough men to garrison eighty miles of trench. They have hundreds of batteries of all calibers. These, like the troops, are massed at certain places behind the lines.

Vain counter-attacks have cost the Germans losses which are without precedent for purely defensive fighting. On the other hand, it is calculated that the new method of attack employed by the Allies reduces their losses by seventy-five per cent.

Bulgars Foiled in Attempt To Envelope Allied Armies

British Cavalry Cut Communications; Servians Repulse Fierce Attack; Take Many Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 27.—Any hopes entertained by the Bulgarians of enveloping the Allies at Salonica have been definitely frustrated.

An official communique yesterday stated: East of Lake Tahinos, British cavalry patrols, outwitting the enemy, ascended the River Angesta yesterday and destroyed several bridges.

The Bulgarians have not attacked Kavalla and Drama, which are still garrisoned by Greek troops. There have been skirmishes in the directions of Mount Beles, Lake Doiran, the River Struma and the River Vardar and an artillery duel along the whole front.

The Servians repulsed fierce counter-attacks made by the Bulgarians, north-west of Lake Ostrovo, taking several hundred prisoners.

An official report sent from Salonica yesterday stated: There has been intermittent artillery fighting on the right wing. The British guns ceaselessly bombarded the enemy's positions on the left bank of the Struma.

In our center, the Bulgarians delivered six counter-attacks north-west of Kukuruz. They were repulsed by the Servians along the whole line. The enemy, having been defeated with sanguinary losses, are retreating, continuously pressed by the Servians, whom they are resisting stubbornly.

Big Win for Servians

Fierce fighting continues on our left wing, in the region of Ostrovo. The Servians allowed the Bulgarians to approach to within 150 yards from their trenches, then a devastating fire mowed the enemy down. 200 Bulgarian corpses were found in front of a single trench.

Prisoners admit that the Servian artillery indisputably dominates the Bulgarian.

A later message reported: Two British monitors and one cruiser, on the 25th, bombarded the Kavalla Forts, which have been occupied by the Bulgarians with one exception. There was a cannonade on the River Struma and Lake Doiran fronts.

Five fierce Bulgarian attacks against Vitrenik, north-west of Kukuruz, were shattered by the Servian artillery. Desperate fighting continues in the region of Lake Ostrovo, where several Bulgarian attacks were driven back by Servian counter-attacks.

London, August 26.—A British official communique concerning the operations at Salonica states that the Allies destroyed three bridges on the 23rd, despite the opposition of the Bulgarians. There was artillery activity on the Struma and Doiran fronts. Our aeroplanes bombed the enemy's camps south of Demirhissar.

Salonica, August 26.—The Servians not only repulsed the attacks of the Bulgarians, but drove the enemy back for half-a-mile in the Ostrovo sector, taking 100 prisoners. There are signs that the impetuosity of the Bulgarian attack is weakening. Their losses have been very heavy, over 200 dead having been found before one sector of the Servian line.

Anglo-French Attacks Are Broken to Pieces

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, August 25.—Western theater.—In a manner similar to that of August 18th, the enemy yesterday evening, on the whole front from Thiepval to Clery, after most violent artillery fire, made a simultaneous Anglo-French attack, which was several times repeated. These attacks broke down between Thiepval and the Foureaux Wood. Parts of the first destroyed trenches north of Ovillers were abandoned.

In the sector Longsval-Delville Wood, the enemy obtaind advantages and, furthermore, occupied the village of Maurepas. Between Maurepas and the Somme, the French obtained no success at all.

Repeated French attacks took place east of the Meuse. The combats were, however, limited to the Fleury sector. The enemy were repulsed.

In air-combats, four aeroplanes of the enemy were shot down north of the Somme, one near Pont Faverber, one south of Varennes, one on August 24th near Fleury, by our anti-aircraft fire and one south of Armentiere. The frequent air-attacks against Belgian towns were repeated. Yesterday, considerable damaeg was done to Belgian property near Mons, besides several civilians being wounded.

Headquarters, August 26.—There were continuous violent artillery duels north of the Somme and, in the evening, hostile infantry attacks in the Thiepval sector, in the Foureaux Wood and near Maurepas. They were repulsed.

North-west of Tahure, our patrols captured 48 men in a French trench. In the Meuse dsitrict, the hostile fire against some sectors was temporarily very strong.

In the Bapaume district, two hostile aeroplanes were shot down by machine-gun fire, one near Zonnebeke, in Flanders, by our defensive fire and the other in an air duel east of Verdun. A third one was brought down in an air-fight north of Fresnes, in the Woevre Plain.

Kastoria Is Occupied By Bulgarian Forces

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, August 26.—Balkan theater.—North-west of the Ostrovo Lake, the attacks against the Zeganska Planina progress. On the Moglena front, hostile attacks were repulsed.

Official Bulgarian report.—Bulgarian headquarters, August 24.—Our troops advancing from Florina occupied the town of Kastoria, the defeated Servians retreating southward. Our troops operating between Florina and the Ostrovo Lake, after conquering on August 21 the strongly fortified hostile positions on the Malkanitze Ridge, on August 22 attacked the Servian Danube and Vardar divisions in their new positions in the Convent of Saint Spiridio and on the Tscheganska Planina.

Up to now, seven officers, 200 men and and five completely undamaged modern French cannon, with horses, nine ammunition cars, six machine guns and many rifles, model 1916, have been taken. The combat is going on. Strong Servian forces attacked in the Ukuruz Kovil sector, but were repulsed, with heavy losses.

In the Vardar Valley, everything is calm. The French prisoners declare that, in the combat of August 21, the French Regiment No. 176 lost 50 per cent of its men. 250 dead soldiers were found by us on the battlefield.

The left bank of the Struma has been completely cleaned from the enemies and more than 500 dead enemies were buried by us. Yesterday, a large number of carloads of military equipment, which covered the battlefield gave proof for the complete defeat of the Brigade Brotiers.

The Bulgarian vanguards on their march encountered a British squadron, accompanied by a company of cyclists, south of Drama. After a short fight, the British retired in the direction of Orfani, after they had previously destroyed by fire two bridges across the Angista. The railway line Oktschikr-Buk-Drama-Angista-Seres-Demirhissar is in our hands.

Berlin, August 24.—In political circles of Berlin the opinion prevails that the operations against General Sarrail's forces can be condensed into the following qualification: "Offensive defense." In fact, the army of Sarrail has shelled the Bulgarian crops and villages and the only means to bring about a change of this war is to drive this army from its positions.

This means that the present operations are directed not against the sovereignty and territorial rights of Greece, but that the Central Powers rather defend Greece against Sarrail, who is continuously violating these rights by making Greek land the base of military preparations. Practically every act of success of the Bulgarian and German troops establishes the sovereign rights which are now injured by the Entente.

News received from Greece clearly confirms that the Greek nation understands the situation and knows that the region which has become a theater of war will be returned to them as soon as the present military necessities cease. The majority of the Greek people consider the German and Bulgarian forces as acting on their behalf and on behalf of Greek sovereignty and their territorial rights.

They are the negotiorium gestor in legal terms. They wish in their own interest the full success of the Bulgarian and German counter-advance.

The Bulgarian Telegraphic Agency declares that the Reuter report about the last events in Athens is incorrect. The Bulgarian Minister at Athens, M. Passarov, announced to the Greek Prime Minister, M. Zaimis, that there is no Bulgarian offensive, but a Bulgarian counter-offensive, caused by the uninterrupted attacks of the Entente troops.

The Reuter report is further intentionally incorrect when saying that the Greek population flees before the advancing Bulgarians. The Greek population which was oppressed by General Sarrail receives the Bulgarian soldiers as liberators.

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SHANGHAI

FIGHTING IN SWAMPS ON HINDENBURG'S LINE

Terrible Hardships Endured Under Russian Attack—Breastworks Replace Trenches

On Field Marshal von Hindenburg's right wing, opposite postavy, July 26, (by Courier to Berlin, July 29, and via London, July 30.)—Two days of sunshine, the first in many weeks, have made possible the crossing of swamps at some places here without getting above the knees in the mud. This statement gives a faint idea of the difficulties of campaigning in this district, and throws a light also on the task confronting the Russians not only here but for many miles along their front.

When the Germans established a line in the east last September they voluntarily withdrew at many place to firmer ground. This point, however, had to be held despite the unfavorable nature of the territory in order to overcome the necessity of using an undesirable salient. The work accomplished by the Germans in improving communications, building defenses, etc., testifies to the tireless energy behind the lines.

Work still proceeding on the front of the position here is unique. Owing to the nature of the land trenches cannot be dug, and breastworks many feet thick have been thrown up along miles of the front. The breastworks are constructed of earth, inclosed in log frames. These settle gradually and require continuous improving. German surveyors have perfected a system of draining trenches rendering possible the digging of bombproofs, which are kept dry by the use of pumps.

The Russians keep up continuous sniping and rifle fire and occasionally throw a few shells into the German lines. Otherwise there has been little activity since the Russian offensive in March, when several corps were thrown against the German lines.

The first attack here came simultaneously with an attack to the south of Lake Narocz by three Russian corps. Soldiers and officers engaged in these battles told the correspondent of The Associated Press stories of great hardships. On the night of the second day of the offensive the Russians drove the Germans from their shelter pits, compelling them to lie on the open ground in water. The defenders finally were forced back to a supporting point a few hundred yards behind the line. There the reserves were rallied and the Germans managed to get back again, driving the Russians to their old positions.

Three days later the Russians again succeeded in entering the trenches, and also on the next day they penetrated the line at several places, but were again driven out.

A cold snap set in and the wounded between the lines froze to death. Many soldiers, who were forced to lie in water, were frozen severely. The fighting slackened gradually, at last, owing to the difficulties experienced by the Russians in bringing forward supplies. Since then the Russians have displayed little activity.

German dead were buried during an armistice some time ago. The Russians also buried a great number. The German losses in both sectors, including dead and wounded, are reported to have been only a trifle more than two thousand. The health of the troops is surprisingly good despite the swamps and the malarial mosquitos which infest the district.

The peacefulness of the scene here contrasts sharply with that further south, near Goroditsch, whence come reports of furious Russian attacks, preceded by drum fire, which is said to set a new standard even for the present Russian offensive. In this sector yesterday artillery fire continued. The infantry, however, did not attack until this afternoon, when it was again repulsed with heavy losses.

SHOES TO BE LOWER

High Tops Going Out, Price Going Up, Chicago Hears

Chicago, July 25.—Styles of shoes, especially for women, will be of the "common stock variety instead of the excessive high top kind" next season, according to statements of manufacturers made today at the convention of the Illinois Shoe Dealers Association. The colors will be dull grays and champagne, due to the shortage in dyestuffs.

The prediction was made that there would be an increase of from 20 to 40 per cent in the price of shoes the coming winter on account of the war in Europe, which has shut off the supply of dyestuffs and imported leather.

"Unless the world develops a substitute for leather within two years America will be the next wooden shoe nation," said some speakers, who declared that the country is in the throes of a leather famine.

Burlesque Boxing Bout for Lilitiamen at Mexican Border

The above is a picture of a burlesque boxing match between Ed. A. Hooper, of Massachusetts, and Ives Gammell, of Rhode Island. Hooper is 6 feet 4 inches while his opponent measures but 5 feet 5 inches. Dono Linot, former Harvard football star, is the referee.

ROBERT BACON URGES UNIVERSAL U.S. SERVICE

Draws Lesson From Visit to Border Camps—Found Troops In Excellent Health

New York, July 28.—Robert Bacon, who returned two days ago from the Mexican border, said yesterday:

"My trip to the border with Dr. Richard P. Strong was undertaken because of my interest in the Mexican situation, in which I have been very much absorbed for many years, particularly in its relation to our Latin-American and Caribbean problem, and more especially because of my intense interest in our regular army and in the cause of preparedness. I have always held the highest opinion of our army, and in the last few years, since I have come to know it better, I have had for it the greatest admiration and for the officers and men whom I have had the privilege of knowing an almost affectionate regard.

"There is no body of men in the world superior to the United States Army, both in regard to their professional efficiency and their standards—the very highest—of loyalty and discretion. I constantly wonder that they have been able to maintain the morale and enthusiasm and professional 'esprit de corps' in spite of all the discouragements, the apparent lack of sympathy of the nation and of the law-makers. It is this lack of sympathy with the work and the ideals of our army which has resulted in the present lamentable system, now enacted into law, which seeks to perpetuate what is probably the most dangerous principle that could be adopted in military affairs or, indeed, in any great administrative or executive work, that of dual and equivocal control and responsibility.

"I am more than ever convinced that there is not one satisfactory solution for military preparedness of the nation, in fact for the maintenance and endurance of the nation itself in a high place in the affairs of the world, and that is; Universal service—the spirit of service and sacrifice for the nation. Unless we learn to speak in terms of a nation, and subordinate our local and material ambitions; unless the nation, in claiming its international rights, learns to appreciate its duties and international obligations, the nation cannot endure as one of the respected members of the society of nations.

"There has been a great change in sentiment and opinion about universal service. Everywhere that I have been—in New England, the Middle States, the Mississippi Valley, the South, and the great Southwest as far as Arizona—I have found but one opinion: That universal service for the nation, whether it be enrollment for the military or for broader work of industrial efficiency for national purpose, is the only democratic principle of national life and only by such service can we obtain justice and equality for all citizens of the great community. These are the undoubted facts, which have been emphasized by the lessons of this great world war, and which are proved beyond a question to the mind of any one who is brought in close contact with the army now encamped along our border, both regulars and militia.

"For the work of our little army in directing and supervising the sanitary encampment of the militia, there can be nothing but the highest admiration and praise, with its inadequate personnel for any such purpose, both of officers of the line and medical staff.

"It is a merciful thing that it has not been necessary to send the militia into Mexico, as was evidently intended when conditions seemed to demand reinforcement of the regular army. The misunderstanding and false statements in regard to our preparedness for any such work without months of training have been little short of criminal. The absolute inadequacy of the militia as a national army must be evident to every one.

"As for the sanitary conditions of the camps along the border, the results as a whole are nothing short of remarkable, and there is every hope that the lessons of the Spanish war have been learned, and that the conditions which existed then can never be repeated. The health of the men is generally good, in spite of the sudden change for them of climatic conditions, and every precaution against epidemic has been ordered by the medical officers. Practically the only danger of any epidemic of dysentery, typhoid, or malaria will come from failure strictly to carry out such orders. If the camps are to be permanent, screens should be provided at once for all the mess tents and kitchens and cots, and mosquito bars for every one. The greatest care must be exercised in policing latrines, and in the use of water, which is remarkably good all along the border. These are the common, obvious things, the vital importance of which has become second nature to the regular army.

"There is no unusual or abnormal amount of sickness and, as conditions are today, there seems to be no need of any addition to the medical or hospital facilities provide for, but, through the hot weeks and months, sickness may very well increase and the personnel of the medical corps and reserve may very wisely be supplemented by the establishment of two or three Red Cross medical units as base hospitals. This, to my mind, is what the Red Cross units, consisting of doctors, nurses, and equipment, have been created for, and, while in all probability, there will be very few surgical cases and perhaps weeks of inactivity it seems to me that it is just as much the duty of these Red Cross units to make the sacrifice as a matter of precaution and insurance, as it is for the National Guard, who are forced into this so-called voluntary enlistment, no emergency having been declared to exist, with no sympathy or enthusiasm for the cause in which they are asked to make their sacrifice.

"The spirit of the men from every State represented is as fine as can possibly be, and there will be no grumbling, if only it can be made clear that it has been their duty and is their duty to continue to make the sacrifice at the expense of neglect of their families and their legitimate affairs."

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: *"A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death."* The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

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"I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments."
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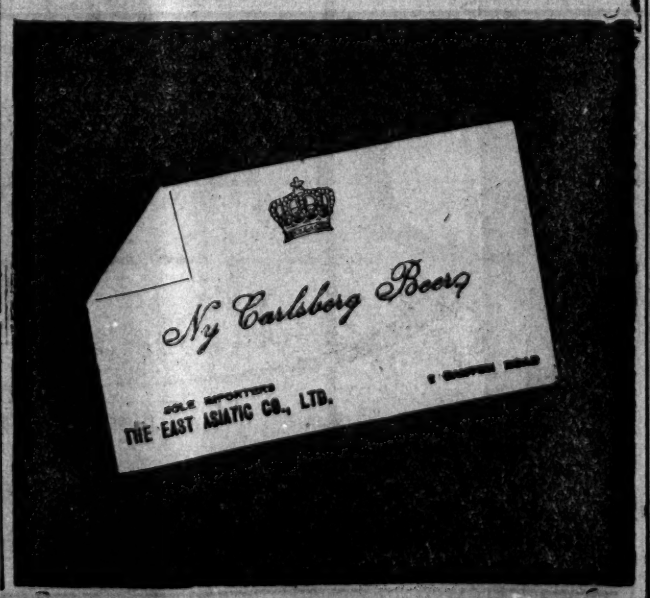
N. B. SIZER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY



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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

Alterations in Train Service. Improvement of Through Connections

A revised time-table will be put into operation on and from the 1st September, 1916.

An Up Through Express will leave Shanghai North at 7.55, arriving Nanking Ferry at 14.10, connecting with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway "Up" Mail train leaving Pukow at 15.30 and due to arrive at Tientsin at 16.31 the following day.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Down Mail train will leave Tientsin at 12.00 noon, arriving at Pukow at 13 hours on the following day and connecting at Nanking Ferry with a Down Through Express which will leave at 14.20 and arrive in Shanghai at 21.20 hours.

The abridged time table is given below:—

New Time Table to come into force on and from the 1st September, 1916

UP TRAINS.

Stations.		1. Express.	3. Local.	5. Slow.	7. Coolies and Goods.	9. Fast.	11. Local.	13. Nsg. Local.	15. Night Exp.	17. Nsg. Local.
SHANGHAI NORTH	Dep.	7.55	—	8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
NANSIANG	Arr.	—	—	8.54	9.38	13.19	15.53	9.15	—	17.50
	Dep.	—	—	8.56	9.48	13.21	15.56	—	—	—
KUNSHAN	Arr.	—	—	9.53	10.59	14.05	16.49	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	—	9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51	—		—
SOOCHOW	Arr.	9.34	—	10.52	12.03	14.50	17.53	—	1.01	—
	Dep.	9.41	—	11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13	—	1.08	—
WUSIH	Arr.	10.24	—	12.11	13.33	15.45	19.33	—	2.03	—
	Dep.	10.31	—	12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41	—	2.10	—
CHANGCHOW	Arr.	11.13	—	13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45	—	3.00	—
	Dep.	11.23	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47	—	—	3.10	—
TANYANG	Arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	Arr.	12.45	8.53	15.49	17.08	18.23	—	—	4.56	—
	Dep.	12.52	10.55	15.57	17.18	18.32	—	—	5.06	—
NANKING	Arr.	14.15	8.59	17.50	19.25		—	—	6.50	—
NANKING FERRY	Arr.	*14.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway's Mail train out Pukow at 15.30 hours.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.		2. Local.	4. Slow.	6. Coolies and Goods.	8. Fast.	10. Express.	12. Local.	14. Nsg. Local.	16. Night Exp.	18. Nsg. Local
NANKING	Dep.	—	7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55	—	23.00	—
NANKING FERRY	Dep.	—	—	—	—	*14.20	—	—	—	—
NANKING JUNCT.	Arr.	—	—	—	—	14.23	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	—	—	—	14.25	—	—	—	—
CHINKIANG	Arr.	—	3.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05	—	0.46	—
	Dep.	—	9.05	9.52	12.58	16.01	18.25	—	1.00	—
TANYANG	Arr.	—	9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16	—	—	—
	Dep.	—	9.57	10.53	13.40	16.38	19.19	—	—	—
CHANGCHOW	Arr.	—	11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30	—	2.53	—
	Dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36	—	—	3.09	—
WUSIH	Arr.	7.24	12.14	13.36	15.43	18.24	—	—	4.01	—
	Dep.	7.31	12.22	13.46	15.53	18.31	—	—	4.11	—
SOOCHOW	Arr.	8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21	—	—	5.04	—
	Dep.	8.46	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.28	—	—	5.12	—
KUNSHAN	Arr.	9.49	14.55	16.09	17.39	—	—	—	—	—
	Dep.	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.41	—	—	—	—	—
NANSIANG	Arr.	10.51	15.55	17.16	18.24	—	—	—	6.31	—
	Dep.	10.58	15.57	17.19	18.26	—	—	9.40	6.33	18.00
SHANGHAI NORTH	Arr.	11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20	—	10.15	7.00	18.35

* To connect with Tientsin-Pukow Railway Mail train arriving at Pukow at 13.00 hours.

By Order J. D. READ,
Traffic Manager.

Have a "Turkish A.A."
Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd. London.
Made of Carefully blended Grades of Turkish leaf,
Finely Flavoured Cigarettes Of a High Standard

ROAD TO VICTORY IS DIFFICULT, KAISER AND POINCARE SAY

Superiority of Allies Already Is Apparent Now to Everyone, French President Adds

EMPEROR BLAMES ENEMY

German Ruler Cites Past Successes as Prelude to Certain Triumph

Paris, August 1.—In the Bulletin des Armees, the official journal of the army of France, President Poincare writes:

"For the second time we have to commemorate a soul-striking anniversary. Two sections of mankind have been grappling with one another and are fighting amid streams of blood. The nations who have let loose that stupendous catastrophe have not yet completely expiated their act. But justice is on its way.

"Instinctively, mutilated France, which during forty-four years had imposed silence on her sorrow, understood in 1914 that the foe who was attacking her, blinded by pride and fanaticised by hatred, had no grievance to plead, no right to defend, no menace to ward off. It is in vain that today the aggressors are attempting to falsify history.

Foe Insolently Frank.

"They were at first less knavish and more cynical when they flattered themselves in seeing in the treaties granted by them nothing but common scraps of paper. With insolent frankness they accepted the responsibility of their crime. The French nation was conscious that theirs was a case of legitimate defense; it realized spontaneously that sacred union which is the main condition of victory and which found in the memorable sitting of the Parliament on August 4, 1914, an imposing consecration.

"The war became immediately, in the whole force of the term, a national war. There is not a Frenchman who remained deaf to the call of his country. When you were called upon to protect our frontiers and save our natal soil you were not only conscious that your material interests were at stake; you knew also that you were going to defend your hearths, that you were going to defend all which constitutes France—traditions, ideas, moral forces, preserved and developed by a nation which will not die.

"Your patience and gallantly during long months have restrained the pressure of the German army. The battlefields where you have repulsed the enemy—the Marne, the Yser, Champagne, Artois, the Meuse and the Somme—mark so many stages of victory. It is you who have enabled France to organize her equipment, and Belgium and Servia to reconstruct their armies. It is you who have given to England the time to form the admirable divisions which are fighting now at your side. It is you who have given to Russia the means to supply rifles and guns, cartridges and shells to her heroic troops.

Begin To Gather Fruits

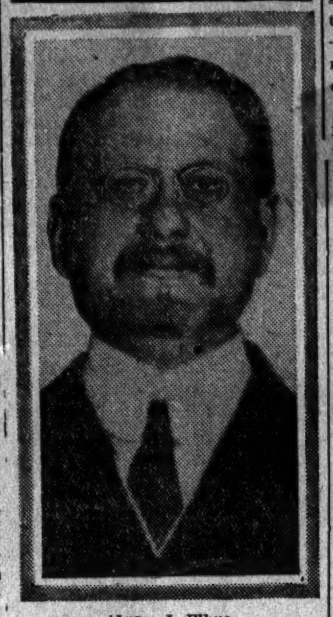
"Today, as you see, the allies are beginning to gather the fruits of your perseverance. The Russian army is pursuing the Austrian army in flight. The Germans, attacked at the same time on the eastern and western fronts, are engaging everywhere their reserves, British, Russian and French battalions are cooperating in the liberation of our soil.

"The struggle, alas, is not yet ended. It will still be hard, and all of us must continue working and working unremittingly and with fervor. But the superiority of the allies is already apparent to every one. The scales of fate had protracted oscillations. Now one of the trays keeps on the ascent, the other is lowering under a burden which nothing will lighten."

Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, after reviewing the main events of the war, writes:

"The task can still be long and painful, but the result is not in doubt. This third year of the war will bring the deserved punishment to Germany."

New U. S. Ambassador



Abram I. Elkus

Abram I. Elkus, of New York, nominated by President Wilson to succeed Henry Morganthau in the mission to Constantinople, is a successful New York attorney, prominent in the persecution of fradulent bankrupt cases and in the United States Supreme Court.

He has always been most active in Jewish affairs, particularly in Jewish benevolent work.

Mr. Elkus' name as a possible nominee for the Ambassadorship at Turkey was sent to the government at Constantinople several months ago. His nomination indicates that the Turkish authorities have found him acceptable.

Kaiser Sees Hard Times, But Is Sure of Victory

Berlin, August 1.—In three messages to his subjects—a proclamation to Germany's land and sea forces, a manifesto addressed through the Imperial Chancellor to the civilian population and a message through the Minister of War to the workers in munition factories—the German Emperor today commemorates the second anniversary of the beginning of the war.

"Comrades," says the Emperor's proclamation to the land and sea forces, "the second year of the world war has elapsed. Like the first year, it was for Germany's arms a year of glory.

"Whether the enemy retreated, borne down by the force of your attacks, or whether, reinforced by foreign assistance collected and pressed into service from all parts of the world, he tried to rob you of the fruits of former victories, you always proved yourselves superior to him.

"The strength and will of the enemy are not yet broken. We must continue the struggle to secure the safety of our beloved homeland, to preserve the honor of the Fatherland and the greatness of the empire."

In his message to the Imperial Chancellor the Kaiser briefly refers to the sufferings and the heroism of the German people in the two years past and says:

"In the west and in the east our heroic men in field gray resist in unshaken fortitude the terrible onslaught of the enemy. Our young fleet on that glorious day in the Skagerrak inflicted a heavy blow on the British armada. Deeds of untiring sacrifice and loyal comradeship at the front glow brightly before my eyes.

"God's blessing on Germany's fields has rewarded the farmers more bountifully than we dared to hope. Still hard times are ahead. After the terrible storm of the two years of war, desire for sunshine and peace is stirring in all human hearts, but the war continues because the battle cry of the enemy Governments is still the destruction of Germany. Blame for further bloodshed falls only on our enemies."

The manifesto ends with a declaration of the Kaiser's firm belief in Germny's invincibility.

"We shall bring this struggle to such an end," he declares, "that our empire will be protected against future attack, and that a free field will be assured for the peaceful development of German genius and labor."

In his message to the Minister of War the Kaiser particularly thanks "all women who have undertaken the hard work of men apart from their normal duties."

DEFEAT AT POZIERES EXPLAINED BY TEUTON

Officer Puts Blame on Poor Communication and Suddenness of Attack

New York, August 18.—An American war correspondent on the German line had an interview with a German commander August 16, when the latter explained that the reason of the recent defeat sustained by the Germans in the neighborhood of Pozieres was partly due to the fact that the communication between the newly-organized German corps and the German force in the neighborhood of Pozieres was imperfect and partly because the German forces were suddenly attacked by the British.

One of the strategists in the German army told the correspondent that since the British and French forces have assumed the offensive against the Germans they have only been able to pierce through a small section of German line, which generally remains intact. Meanwhile, the Germans had placed a strong force of artillery reservists in that direction in order to face the Allied forces. The right flank of the British force is still suffering heavily from the German artillery fire. General Haig is now operating with the Fourth Division of the Australian forces, but it was a fact that the First and Third Divisions had already been annihilated. Further the Ninth Scottish Division, the Transvaal First Division and the London First Division have suffered heavy losses in the vicinity of Guillemont.

According to some British prisoners, the British Staff at the front is sending to the Somme British forces hitherto stationed in other directions. The British soldiers were good fighters, but the British army lacks able officers. It is true that in physique and courage the British soldiers are perfect, but they lack sufficient military knowledge. This is the reason why the British have sustained heavy losses in many cases in the past. The losses sustained by the British since the starting of their offensive are estimated at 250,000. The total losses suffered by the British and French forces since they assumed the offensive were at the ratio of six to one of the German, in spite of the fact in numerical strength the British and French exceed the Germans. Even if the British and French continue their offensive, they will gain ground only by five or six yards (hundred?) at a time, and such an advance cannot influence the general situation.—*Nichi Nichi.*

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as thalon the first sign of any irregularity of the system. A timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2s. from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

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Big White Shoe Sale
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Canvas and Buckskin Shoes
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to close them out.
Come in today, and get you a pair; tomorrow may be too late.
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CIGARETTES
THE SENSATION OF A CONTINENT
Each Packet Contains 20 Cigarettes
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NOW BEING INTRODUCED IN THE "EAST" BY THE LEADING TOBACCONISTS OF SHANGHAI.

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Rib Bars from Stock:
3/8" 1/2" 3/4" 1" in size
Equal in areas to areas of square bars. Used extensively everywhere; also in Shanghai. Rolled from best material obtainable
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Utmost Simplicity. Swift and Efficient. Minimum Size and Weight.
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HINTS ON HEALTH

The first step towards being well is to know when one is ill. Many people badly need medicine, and some are in real peril of contracting dangerous illnesses because they do not know they are ill, but only think themselves a little "run down."

But being "run down" is being ill! Watch for signs like these. Are you tired, instead of refreshed, in the morning when it is time to get up? Does your head ache at night, when tired with work? Does your heart beat too fast when you run upstairs? Are your lips pale and bloodless? Is your tongue white or grey instead of being red all over? Do you have a pain or a sense of fulness after eating? Is your appetite poor—craving more for sweets than wholesome food? Have you (especially if a woman) backaches and dizziness? Is your hand unsteady, especially in the morning? Do you grow tired too soon? Are you nervous, shy and bashful? Is your spine weak?

If you have any of these symptoms you need a tonic medicine; and the best of all nerve tonics and blood-builders, specially prescribed for cases like yours, is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills: they have a wonderful strengthening effect on exhausted nerves and faulty blood. Your dealer should have them; if not, send $1.50 for one bottle, or $8 for six bottles, to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

BROOKLYN AND ALLIES PLAY SECOND TIE GAME

Payne Makes Record Catch Of Year In Critical Period Of Contest

Today 4.45 p.m. Blue Sox vs. Honolulu.

Baseball fans witnessed another exhibition of big league ball on Sunday afternoon when Brooklyn met the Allies to play off the tie game of the preceding Sunday. The contest, which was filled with sensational plays from start to finish, resulted in a score of 4 to 4. The tie will be played off again next Sunday.

Sailor Payne was at his best, while his team mate, Joe Ayers, was not up to his old time form. Payne won the plaudits of the grand stand in the eighth inning by a catch which will stand as a record one for some time to come on the local field. While playing third base he covered the entire infield. The spectacular catch came with the bases full and two men out. An infield fly was falling behind the pitcher and in the direction of first base when Payne ran from his position and succeeded in catching as he was running full speed.

The game early developed into a pitchers' battle. Rosenberger, for Brooklyn, and Hylton, pitching for the Allies, played good, consistent ball throughout.

The scores:

Brooklyn

	AB	R	H	SB	PO	A	E
Leatherby, s.s.	3	1	1	0	2	0	0
Eysinger, c.	4	0	0	1	9	1	0
Daniels, 1b.	5	1	3	1	10	0	1
Tangerman, 2b.	4	1	3	0	2	1	1
Huebel, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	2	0
Brenner, r.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Scott, l.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sellers, c.f.	4	1	3	0	3	0	0
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Holliday, s.s.	4	1	0	0	0	4	0
Payne, 3b.	3	2	2	1	5	3	0
Wilhoit, 2b.	3	0	1	0	2	2	0
Myers, r.f.	4	0	1	0	1	0	0
Haggerty, l.f.	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Horton, c.	4	1	2	0	5	0	0
Ayers, 1b.	4	0	0	0	9	0	1
Hylton, p.	3	0	1	1	0	3	0
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Pte. Dunlop wins cup outright and transferred to "B' Class; also wins spoon for highest score.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

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D. Y. Lin showed remarkable endurance and ability to figure in three matches and win them all in one afternoon. He and Tsao, in the doubles, play a very tight game, playing the net consistently and together making it very difficult to pass them.

The matches will be continued this afternoon after four p.m.

So far as the tournament has gone, all of the play has been distinctly above ordinary, although the best matches are yet to be played. The type of game was largely long driving, with careful placing and conservative hitting.

There was a conspicuous absence, with most, of net play, which lends such sparkle to first class matches, especially in the doubles. A good man at the net would have compelled some of the players to correct bad positions assumed in the center of the court at times.

S.C.C. Championship

In the first round of the S.C.C. singles championship, C. C. Graham has beaten J. Tippin, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1 and J. S. McEachran accounted for Dr. A. Moore, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. This latter was a particularly good game, bringing out some fine play and being most interesting to watch.

Postpone Schools' Match

On account of the rain storm on Sunday, the match between the Public School and the Hanbury was postponed. The match, however, will be replayed on Saturday and Sunday next.

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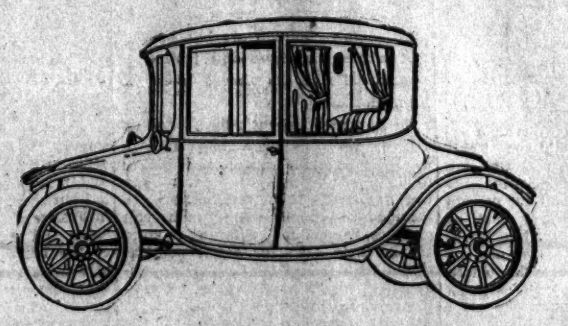
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ROAD TO VICTORY IS DIFFICULT, KAISER AND POINCARE SAY

Superiority of Allies Already Is Apparent Now to Everyone, French President Adds

EMPEROR BLAMES ENEMY

German Ruler Cites Past Successes as Prelude to Certain Triumph

Paris, August 1.—In the Bulletin des Armees, the official journal of the army of France, President Poincare writes:

"For the second time we have to commemorate a soul-striking anniversary. Two sections of mankind have been grappling with one another and are fighting amid streams of blood. The nations who have let loose that stupendous catastrophe have not yet completely expiated their act. But justice is on its way.

"Instinctively, mutilated France, which during forty-four years had imposed silence on her sorrow, understood in 1914 that the foe who was attacking her, blinded by pride and fanaticized by hatred, had no grievance to plead, no right to defend, no menace to ward off. It is in vain that today the aggressors are attempting to falsify history.

Foe Insolently Frank.

"They were at first less knavish and more cynical when they flattered themselves in seeing in the treaties granted by them nothing but common scraps of paper. With insolent frankness they accepted the responsibility of their crime. The French nation was conscious that theirs was a case of legitimate defense; it realized spontaneously that sacred union which is the main condition of victory and which found in the memorable sitting of the Parliament on August 4, 1914, an imposing consecration.

"The war became immediately, in the whole force of the term, a national war. There is not a Frenchman who remained deaf to the call of his country. When you were called upon to protect our frontiers and save our natal soil you were not only conscious that your material interests were at stake; you knew also that you were going to defend your hearths, that you were going to defend all which constitutes France—traditions, ideas, moral forces, preserved and developed by a nation which will not die.

"Your patience and gallantly during long months have restrained the pressure of the German army. The battlefields where you have repulsed the enemy—the Marne, the Yser, Champagne, Artois, the Meuse and the Somme—mark so many stages of victory. It is you who have enabled France to organize her equipment, and Belgium and Servia to reconstruct their armies. It is you who have given to England the time to form the admirable divisions which are fighting now at your side. It is you who have given to Russia the means to supply rifles and guns, cartridges and shells to her heroic troops.

Begin To Gather Fruits

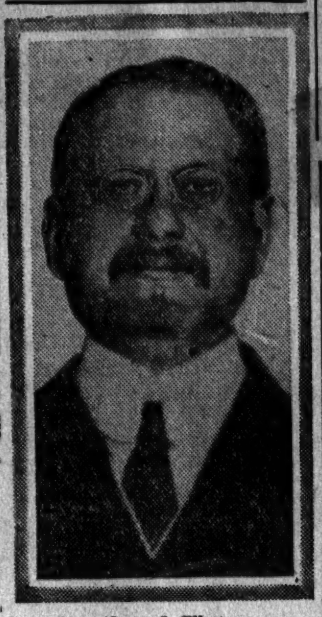
"Today, as you see, the allies are beginning to gather the fruits of your perseverance. The Russian army is pursuing the Austrian army in flight. The Germans, attacked at the same time on the eastern and western fronts, are engaging everywhere their reserves, British, Russian and French battalions are cooperating in the liberation of our soil.

"The struggle, alas, is not yet ended. It will still be hard, and all of us must continue working and working unremittingly and with fervor. But the superiority of the allies is already apparent to every one. The scales of fate had protracted oscillations. Now one of the trays keeps on the ascent, the other is lowering under a burden which nothing will lighten."

Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, after reviewing the main events of the war, writes:

"The task can still be long and painful, but the result is not in doubt. This third year of the war will bring the deserved punishment to Germany."

New U. S. Ambassador



Abram I. Elkus

Abram I. Elkus, of New York, nominated by President Wilson to succeed Henry Morganthau in the mission to Constantinople, is a successful New York attorney, prominent in the persecution of fradulent bankrupt cases and in the United States Supreme Court.

He has always been most active in Jewish affairs, particularly in Jewish benevolent work.

Mr. Elkus' name as a possible nominee for the Ambassadorship at Turkey was sent to the government at Constantinople several months ago. His nomination indicates that the Turkish authorities have found him acceptable.

Kaiser Sees Hard Times, But Is Sure of Victory

Berlin, August 1.—In three messages to his subjects—a proclamation to Germany's land and sea forces, a manifesto addressed through the Imperial Chancellor to the civilian population and a message through the Minister of War to the workers in munition factories—the German Emperor today commemorates the second anniversary of the beginning of the war.

"Comrades," says the Emperor's proclamation to the land and sea forces, "the second year of the world war has elapsed. Like the first year, it was for Germany's arms a year of glory.

"Whether the enemy retreated, borne down by the force of your attacks, or whether, reinforced by foreign assistance collected and pressed into service from all parts of the world, he tried to rob you of the fruits of former victories, you always proved yourselves superior to him.

"The strength and will of the enemy are not yet broken. We must continue the struggle to secure the safety of our beloved homeland, to preserve the honor of the Fatherland and the greatness of the empire."

In his message to the Imperial Chancellor the Kaiser briefly refers to the sufferings and the heroism of the German people in the two years past and says:

"In the west and in the east our heroic men in field gray resist in unshaken fortitude the terrible onslaught of the enemy. Our young fleet on that glorious day in the Skagerrak inflicted a heavy blow on the British armada. Deeds of untiring sacrifice and loyal comradeship at the front glow brightly before my eyes.

"God's blessing on Germany's fields has rewarded the farmers more bountifully than we dared to hope. Still hard times are ahead. After the terrible storm of the two years of war, desire for sunshine and peace is stirring in all human hearts, but the war continues because the battle cry of the enemy Governments is still the destruction of Germany. Blame for further bloodshed falls only on our enemies."

The manifesto ends with a declaration of the Kaiser's firm belief in Germny's invincibility.

"We shall bring this struggle to such an end," he declares, "that our empire will be protected against future attack, and that a free field will be assured for the peaceful development of German genius and labor."

In his message to the Minister of War the Kaiser particularly thanks "all women who have undertaken the hard work of men apart from their normal duties."

DEFEAT AT POZIERES EXPLAINED BY TEUTON

Officer Puts Blame on Poor Communication and Suddenness of Attack

New York, August 18.—An American war correspondent on the German line had an interview with a German commander August 16, when the latter explained that the reason of the recent defeat sustained by the Germans in the neighborhood of Pozieres was partly due to the fact that the communication between the newly-organized German corps and the German force in the neighborhood of Pozieres was imperfect and partly because the German forces were suddenly attacked by the British.

One of the strategists in the German army told the correspondent that since the British and French forces have assumed the offensive against the Germans they have only been able to pierce through a small section of German line, which generally remains intact. Meanwhile, the Germans had placed a strong force of artillery reservists in that direction in order to face the Allied forces. The right flank of the British force is still suffering heavily from the German artillery fire. General Haig is now operating with the Fourth Division of the Australian forces, but it was a fact that the First and Third Divisions had already been annihilated. Further the Ninth Scottish Division, the Transvaal First Division and the London First Division have suffered heavy losses in the vicinity of Guillemont.

According to some British prisoners, the British Staff at the front is sending to the Somme British forces hitherto stationed in other directions. The British soldiers were good fighters, but the British army lacks able officers. It is true that in physique and courage the British soldiers are perfect, but they lack sufficient military knowledge. This is the reason why the British have sustained heavy losses in many cases in the past. The losses sustained by the British since the starting of their offensive are estimated at 250,000. The total losses suffered by the British and French forces since they assumed the offensive were at the ratio of six to one of the German, in spite of the fact in numerical strength the British and French exceed the Germans. Even if the British and French continue their offensive, they will gain ground only by five or six yards (hundred?) at a time, and such an advance cannot influence the general situation.—*Nichi Nichi.*

HINTS ON HEALTH

The first step towards being well is to know when one is ill. Many people badly need medicine, and some are in real peril of contracting dangerous illnesses because they do not know they are ill, but only think themselves a little "run down."

But being "run down" is being ill! Watch for signs like these. Are you tired, instead of refreshed, in the morning when it is time to get up? Does your head ache at night, when tired with work? Does your heart beat too fast when you run upstairs? Are your lips pale and bloodless? Is your tongue white or grey instead of being red all over? Do you have a pain or a sense of fulness after eating? Is your appetite poor—caring more for sweets than wholesome food? Have you (especially if a woman) backaches and dizziness? Is your hand unsteady, especially in the morning? Do you grow tired too soon? Are you nervous, shy and bashful? Is your spine weak?

If you have any of these symptoms you need a tonic medicine; and the best of all nerve tonics and blood-builders, specially prescribed for cases like yours, is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills: they have a wonderful strengthening effect on exhausted nerves and faulty blood. Your dealer should have them; if not, send $1.50 for one bottle, or $8 for six bottles, to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as their use the first sign of any irregularity of the system almost does away with sickness. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

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and any other kinds of floral arrangements see
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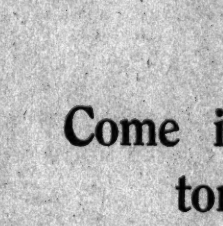

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BROOKLYN AND ALLIES PLAY SECOND TIE GAME

Payne Makes Record Catch Of Year In Critical Period Of Contest

Today 4.45 p.m. Blue Sox vs. Honolulu.

Baseball fans witnessed another exhibition of big league ball on Sunday afternoon when Brooklyn met the Allies to play off the tie game of the preceding Sunday. The contest, which was filled with sensational plays from start to finish, resulted in a score of 4 to 4. The tie will be played off again next Sunday.

Sailor Payne was at his best, while his team mate, Joe Ayers, was not up to his old time form. Payne won the plaudits of the grand stand in the eighth inning by a catch which will stand as a record one for some time to come on the local field. While playing third base he covered the entire infield. The spectacular catch came with the bases full and two men out. An infield fly was falling behind the pitcher and in the direction of first base when Payne ran from his position and succeeded in catching as he was running full speed.

The game early developed into a pitchers' battle. Rosenberger, for Brooklyn, and Hylton, pitching for the Allies, played good, consistent ball throughout.

The scores:

Brooklyn

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Leatherby, s.s.	3	1	1	0	2	0	0
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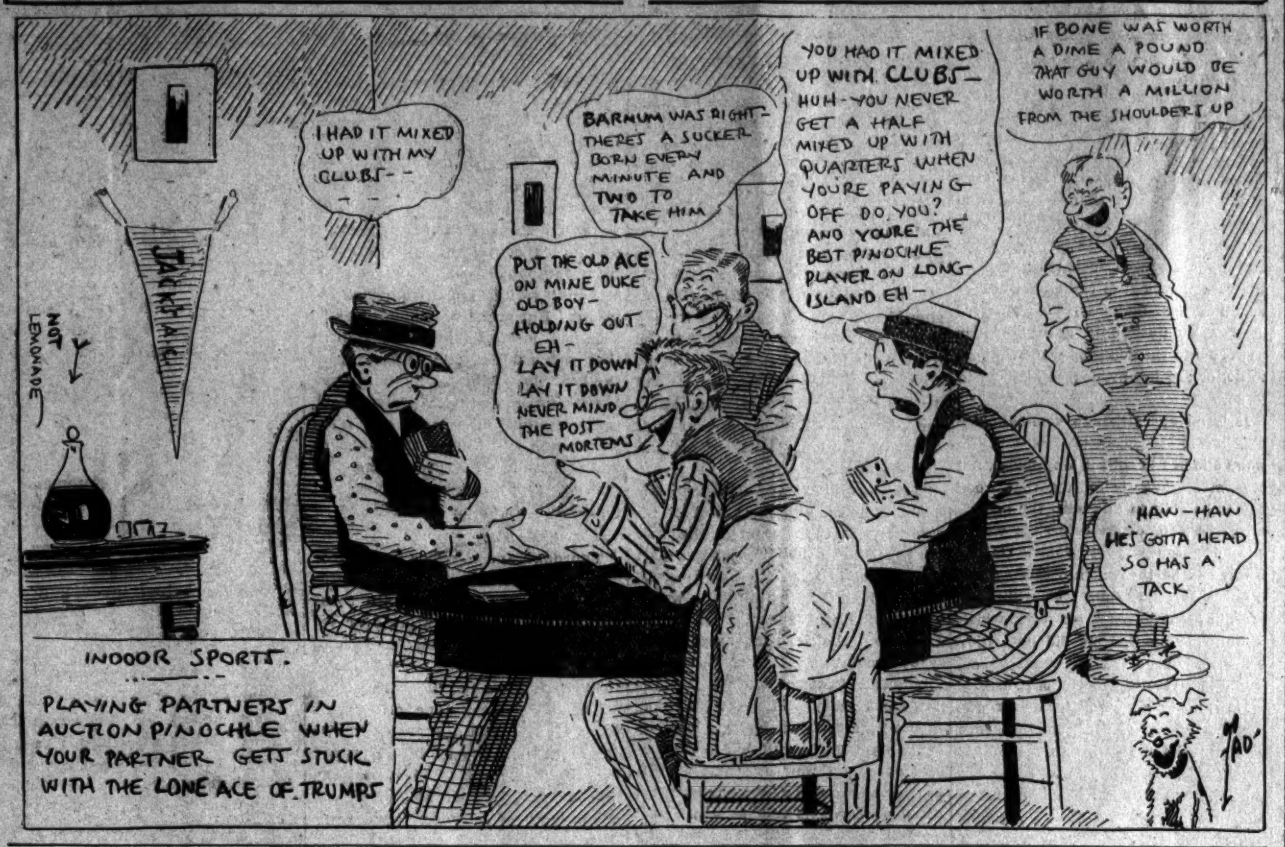
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PUT THE OLD ACE ON MINE DUKE OLD BOY— HOLDING OUT EH— LAY IT DOWN LAY IT DOWN NEVER MIND THE POST MORTEMS
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Portuguese Co., S. V. C.

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In the doubles, D. Y. Lin and Tsao Mao-tuk took the measure of David Shen and G. Y. Woo, 6-0, 6-3. A little later, the same pair (Lin and Tsao) defeated K. Z. Ling and Carl Jen, 6-0, 6-0.

D. Y. Lin showed remarkable endurance and ability to figure in three matches and win them all in one afternoon. He and Tsao, in the doubles, play a very tight game, playing the net consistently and together making it very difficult to pass them.

The matches will be continued this afternoon after four p.m.

So far as the tournament has gone, all of the play has been distinctly above ordinary, although the best matches are yet to be played. The type of game was largely long driving, with careful placing and conservative hitting.

There was a conspicuous absence, with most, of net play, which lends such sparkle to first class matches, especially in the doubles. A good man at the net would have compelled some of the players to correct bad positions assumed in the center of the court at times.

S.C.C. Championship

In the first round of the S.C.C. singles championship, C. C. Graham has beaten J. Tippin, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1 and J. S. McEachran accounted for Dr. A. Moore, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. This latter was a particularly good game, bringing out some fine play and being most interesting to watch.

Postpone Schools' Match

On account of the rain storm on Sunday, the match between the Public School and the Hanbury was postponed. The match, however, will be replayed on Saturday and Sunday next.

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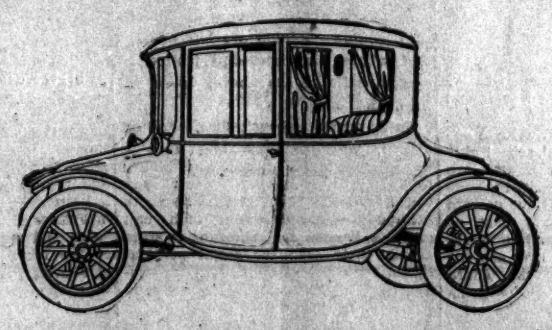
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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 29, 1916

Wilhelm Speaks Again

(New York Times)

IF the processes of the German mind are beyond comprehension by other minds, there must at least be some things in common. The German may not be able to see himself as others see him, but he can see that other people do not look upon him as he looks upon himself, and that this operates to his disadvantage. President Poincare points out one result of this discovery. In 1914, he says, those who directed the assault upon France and Belgium were more cynical than now; they told the world that treaties were only scraps of paper, and "with insolent frankness they accepted the responsibility of their crime." "This was in violation of international law," blandly explained Bethmann Hollweg to the Reichstag, in announcing the invasion of Belgium.

The German mind was actually amazed to find that this frankness did not please the world, but—and this is the hopeful thing—it did find it out. Then it invented mare's nest explanations that Belgium had been plotting against Germany; and today the Kaiser is telling his people how "English diplomacy brought on the war," and how England built up "that combination of countries which, at a given signal, fell upon us, the most peace-loving country in the world." England gave the signal at a time when she had one week's supply of munitions in hand and when Russia was short of weapons; England gave the signal, and in response to it Germany, which was fully prepared, invaded Belgium and France.

"The war continues," the Kaiser says, continuing his engaging explanations, "because the battle cry of the enemy Governments is still the destruction of Germany." It is not still," because it never was. But to the Kaiser "Germany" means the divine rights of the German rulers to advance their rule by force and mold the rest of the world according to their desires; and the destruction, or at least the confinement in harmless limits, of that idea most certainly is the object of the menaced nations. "We shall live free, secure and strong among the nations of the world. This right nobody shall or will snatch from us," and nobody wishes to snatch it. The only obstacle to it now is in Berlin. Germany can live free, secure, and strong the moment she gives up her idea that she has a divine mission to rule other people, and that her own interests are necessarily antagonistic and paramount to those of other nations. Until she does give up that idea the war must go on, and she will be made to give it up.

There are things before the Kaiser's eyes that might sober him, but do not. He sees them, for he speaks of them. "Men and women, old and young, all quietly and bravely wearing mourning," are his words. All quietly and bravely wearing mourning that the rulers of Germany might conquer for her a place in the sun, and impose their will on other lands. But it teaches him nothing, and he repeats the false statement of the cause of the war which has been used for two years to delude his patient masses: "Germany knows," he says, "she is fighting for her existence." The ruling class is fighting for its existence, but Germany is fighting for nothing at all. President Poincare speaks the truth: "Mutilated France . . . understood in 1914 that the foe who was attacking her, blinded by pride and fanaticized by hatred, had no grievance to plead, no right to defend, no menace to ward off. It is in vain that today the aggressors are attempting to falsify history."

When the pride of the German rulers is humbled, the fangs drawn from their hatred, the Germany they have deceived and led into a devil's dance will "live free, secure, and strong among the nations of the world"; but there will be small recompense for those "men and women, old and young, all quietly and bravely wearing mourning," whose loved ones died for a will-o'-the-wisp, for a cause not their own, for the gratification of a mad ambition and the glorification of a false god.

Correspondence

Censored Letters

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—Can you explain why it is that a letter addressed to me (I am English and my name is not unknown in Shanghai), and bearing the printed name and address of the sender in Cleveland, Ohio, should be opened by the Censor?

Yours, etc.,
"PUZZLED."

Shanghai, August 28.

Would Lodge a Protest

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—The mail from the United States which arrived yesterday per Empress of Russia had been opened by the Censor, and letters to our firm and individuals connected with it bore the seal "Censored."

I understand that other Americans had a similar experience. I would suggest that all who received letters that had been opened by the Censor, address a protest to the State Department at Washington and enclose the envelopes. I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours very truly,
E. QUACKENBUSH.

The Use of Words

In his essay on "Familiar Style," Hazlitt writes of the correct use of words as follows:

"The proper force of words lies not in the words themselves but in their application. A word may be a fine sounding word, of an unusual length, and very imposing from its learning and novelty, and yet in the connection in which it is introduced may be quite pointless and irrelevant. . . . I hate anything that occupies more space than it is worth. I hate to see a load of bandboxes go along the street, and I hate to see a parcel of big words without anything in them."

"There are those," he continues, "who hoard up and make a cautious display of nothing but rich and rare phraseology—ancient medals, obscure coins and Spanish pieces of eight. They are very curious to inspect, but I myself would neither offer nor take them in the course of exchange. A sprinkling of archaisms is not amiss, but a tissue of obsolete expressions is more fit for keep than wear. I do not say I would not use any phrase that had been brought into fashion before the middle or the end of the last century, but I should be shy on using any that had not been employed by any approved author during the whole of that time; words, like clothes, get old-fashioned, or mean and ridiculous, when they have been for some time laid aside. Mr. Lamb is the only imitator of old English style I can read with pleasure; and he is so thoroughly imbued with the spirit of his authors, that the idea of imitation is almost done away. There is an inward unction, a marrowy vein, both in the thought and feeling, an intuition deep and lively of his subject, that carries off any awkwardness arising from an antiquated style and dress. The matter is completely his own, though the manner is assumed.

"Perhaps his ideas are altogether so marked and individual as to require their point and pungency to be neutralized by the affectation of a singular but traditional form of conveyance. Tricked out in the prevailing costume, they would probably seem more startling and out of the way. The old English authors, Burton, Fuller, Coryate, Sir Thomas Browne are a kind of mediators between us and the more eccentric and whimsical modern, reconciling us to his peculiarities. I do not, however, know how far this is the case, or not, till he condescends to write like one of us. I must confess that what I like best of his papers under the signature of Elia (still I do not presume, amidst such excellence, to decide what is most excellent) is the account of 'Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist,' which is also the most free from obsolete allusions and turns of expression.

"A well of native English undefiled. To those acquainted with his admired prototypes, these Essays of the ingenious and highly gifted author have [illegible] same sort of charm and rel[illegible]at Erasm[illegible]'s Colloquies or a fi[illegible]piece of modern Latin have to the classical scholar. Certainly, I do not know any borrowed pencil that has more power or felicity of execution than the one of which I have been speaking."

Making Work And Study Attractive

By Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst

Acting from a sense of duty is hard work and is not likely to be good work, at least not work of the finest grain. There is something wrong somewhere, either in ourselves or in the general condition of things, that we cannot do exactly the thing that we want to do, for that is the only thing we can do and make a perfect success of it. And the reason why it is the only thing of which we can make a perfect success is that we put only a part of our powers into the doing of what we hate to do, or are to any degree disinclined to do.

It is an apt although commonplace illustration to say that in splitting wood one has to split it lengthwise, not crosswise—that is to say, that wood has to be split in line with the grain.

By the side of a certain river was a pile of stones that John's father wanted to be thrown into the river. Like other boys, John was willing to play, but had no liking for work, which is only saying that he did not enjoy doing what he did not want to do, which is perfectly natural, of course.

Now, in the middle of that river was a rock, and not so far from the shore as not to be reached with a stone if carefully aimed. Boys are adepts in throwing stones and there is no hardship in it if they can have a mark to fire at and if they have the idea that they are doing it of their own accord. The father of our boy perfectly understood the psychology of his offspring, and so instead of telling him to throw the stones into the river he casually asked him how many times he supposed he could hit the rock.

It was not long before all the stones were disposed of. And the boy was not in the least wearied by it. If he had been told to do it, it would have tired him all out, for he would have done it with only half of his energy. A boy can play all day and not be as much exhausted by it as by working half a day. And it is not imagination either, but sound philosophy.

That is the beauty and the success of doing what we like to do, that we do it for all we are worth; all our powers are invested. Walking twenty rods on one foot will tire one more than walking five miles on two feet. In the latter case we put all our locomotive apparatus in operation and in the other only half of it.

When a boy studies some matter that naturally interests him, and without knowing that it is study, he will accomplish great feats of intelligence in quick time, for he applies the whole of himself to it, all of his thought and all of his feelings. But when he has to go to a school that he does not care for, and has to study things that he hates because they are not congenial to his boy nature, he leaves the schoolroom tired and with a supreme contempt for the entire business, and with a contempt made only the more intense if he is kept after school for not having learned his lesson.

Poor things, how I pity them! It is one of the blessings for which I am devoutly grateful to God and my parents that I was not kept in school when I was a boy, and that I had parents that were sufficiently interested in their children, and so intelligently interested in them, as to arrange for them intellectual diet that would not induce mental indigestion and anemia.

This is no plea that study be made easy for children, but that it be made interesting to them and if interesting the easiness will follow of necessity, and then the young mind will lay itself out in unreserved investment and big results be the inevitable consequence. I am not theorizing, but saying what I know. It will be a great time for the young people when educational experts become more devoted to school children than to the school curriculum.

The principle just illustrated is applicable otherwise than to school children. Anything that we who are adults do that is not sufficiently congenial to absorb into it all our powers of thought and interest, by just so much falls short of being fine work. To the degree that our hearts are not in it our work is slave work. There are a great many slaves besides those that are driven to their tasks with a whip. There may be as much compulsion in despotic circumstances as in a strap. That such a state of things exists indicates that to that extent industrial conditions, and perhaps the people that are involved in them, have fallen short of the ideal.

We have no right to be satisfied with a situation in which work is not a kind of play and replete with enjoyment to the worker. I say this because, while it is always wise to note whatever improvements have been made in the relations of life, it is always incumbent to realize how much more ground will have to be traversed before reaching the ideal finality.

It is not consonant with the will of God or the nature of man that we should any of us be slaves; and slaves, even in our own country, are to be reckoned by the millions. Every man is a slave either to his own infirmities or to unjust conditions who works at work to which he does not give himself cordially.

Heaven will be disappointing if it proves to be a place or a condition wherein services that are to be rendered run so counter to the disposition as to put uncomfortable strain upon it. Rest, even heavenly rest, is not to be understood as cessation of labor, but as labor in which work and the worker are so adjusted to each other as to be attended with a sense of joyous liberty.

Be Kind To Your Scalp

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

An important point to be watched when washing the head is that the soap shall not be too strong, that is to say, contain too much alkali, as this excess will proceed to "make soap" with the natural oil of the hair and scalp and wash it out, leaving both the scalp and hair hard and dry. This can be tested by trying it on the hands. Any soap which lathers too freely, though it may be excellent for the washtub or kitchen floor, should not be used upon the human skin. Also another straw is that the lighter the cake of soap feels in the hand and the more nearly it will float in water, the milder and safer for toilet use it is usually, as this means it contains plenty of fat and not too much alkali.

For the perfect ventilation of the scalp the best and most perfect instrument ever invented is the hair brush, in the proportion of one part of bristles to three of "elbow grease." This scalp-saving combination works partly by lifting and fluffing up the hair from the scalp so as to allow free circulation of air, partly by stimulating the circulation of the scalp by gently pulling at the roots of the hair, and last but not least by brushing out of the hair any dust or dirt or superfluous oil that may be in it or any scales which the hair has lifted up from its root-sheath.

Don't Brush Too Hard

It is not best to try to reach the surface of the scalp at every stroke, nor to use too stiff a brush, because the hair and scalp form a curious self-cleaning combination, in that the hair, although apparently so glossily smooth, is really covered with tiny scales which point upward and thus carry up and out as they grow anything which may have got into the roots of the hair-bulbs or onto the surface of the scalp. So that trying to brush the scalp itself is unnecessary and may easily do more harm than good.

Use no brush stiffer, or harder, than you can comfortably use on the back of your hand for this sort of "currying," which should form nine-tenths of your brushing, although of course for simply parting or smoothing and disentangling hair, or for a brief "glow," a stiffer brush may also be used. As a general thing, wire brushes do more harm than good to the scalp.

For the exercise of the scalp, fingers were made not only before forks but before brushes, combs or masseurs. Unfortunately, the habit of rubbing or scratching the head has fallen into esthetic and conventional disrepute both on account of its uncouthness and of the transient population of "undesirable citizens" which it is supposed to imply. But anything which gives us as much comfort and satisfaction as thorough rubbing and scratching of the head does is pretty likely to have something good in it. Fortunately, there is much in a name, and when we change the title of this uncouth and uncultured proceeding to "massage" it becomes a process of high hygienic value at once.

Value of Massage

Thorough and vigorous massage of the salp for ten or fifteen minutes both night and morning with those best of rollers or vibrators ever yet invented, the tips of the fingers is of great value in keeping the scalp, and through it the hair, in healthy condition. It is best done either just before or just after retiring at night and just before rising in the morning. This for the reason that it is an admirable means both of soothing your nerves down for a quiet sleep at night, and, carried out in more staccato fashion, of "rubbing yourself awake" in the morning. Also because it is much less muscular effort, especially for women, who are not in vigorous physical trianing, to put the hands up to the head and keep them there during the ten minutes or so of active finger movements when lying down than when standing or sitting.

The one condition which threatens progressive and advancing loss of hair is thinning of the scalp and tightening of it down to the skull, with absorption of the fatty cushion layer underneath it. And the best known method of either preventing or checking this wasting away and shrinking down change is vigorous massage of the scalp, pushing it backward and forward and from side to side over the smooth skull-surface beneath.

Woman Suffrage and the War

Although almost immediately on the first outbreak of the war the woman suffrage societies in most countries suspended their propaganda work, declared a great political truce, and placed their organizations at the disposal of their country for help in any direction needed, the cause of woman suffrage has progressed during the two years as never before in its history. It has not made this progress, it is true, by converting this one and that one, by proving a case here and a case there. There are probably fewer people, today, specifically thinking about it than at any other time during the last two decades. It owes its progress, rather, to the fact that, as the result of the trials and struggles of the last two years, men and women everywhere, have broken through, as it were, on to a higher plane of thinking, where much pettiness and much unreasoning opinion are left behind, and where the right and justice of woman suffrage are almost taken for granted.

So it comes about that, having shown, with patience and with a devotion beyond all praise, their ability to do almost everything that a man can do, and their willingness to sacrifice as much as a man can sacrifice, women are beginning to state afresh their case for equal political rights with men. This is not, a prominent English suffragist declared recently, in any sense a breach of the political truce, or a criticism of the government, or an attempt to embarrass those in authority. During the eighteen months of truce the suffrage movement has been gaining strength. Men well known as prominent anti-suffragists, in Parliament and outside, have expressed a complete change of opinion, because of their recognition of the real services rendered by women at this time.

Perhaps the most enlightened of recent statements on this aspect of the matter was that made, a short time ago, by Mme. De Witt Schlumberger at the annual congress in Paris of the Union Francaise Pour le Suffrage des Femmes. One passage in her speech is specially worth noting. I am not one of those, Mme. Schlumberger declared, who say that our duties ought to make us forget the rights that we claim. I am not even one of those who may think that the question of woman suffrage is not pressing at this moment, and does not fit with the daily preoccupations of the war. Let us not make the mistake of thinking there is no connection between the war and the rights we claim. I am struck, on the contrary, by the way in which the demand for suffrage, based on justice and on the affirmation that force must not triumph over right, harmonizes with the pre-occupations of the war.

Here again is noticeable that tendency, so much in evidence in French thought today, to view great movements from the most fundamental standpoint. That breadth of view, and willingness to wait on events, and to learn from them, no matter at what sacrifice of previously held opinions, which characterizes the attitude of such men as Gustave Herve, is noticeable in this speech of Mme. Schlumberger. She takes the question of woman suffrage quite out of the sphere of politics, where it never, of course, belonged, and places it in the sphere of right and justice, where alone it can ever be determined and decided upon. We must recognize, she says, that the cause of woman's suffrage can only be founded on justice: it is the pivot upon which the whole question turns. Therefore, everything which tends to bring about the triumph of the forces of right and justice will serve the cause of women and bring its success nearer.

Then again, and this is an important point, there is, in Mme. Schlumberger's speech, no trace of that sex antagonism which responsible suffragists have never failed to repudiate. Co-operation has certainly been the lesson for all countries during the last two years, and in no country has the necessity for it been more thoroughly learned than in France and in the United Kingdom. "Men and women," Mrs. Fawcett, one of the best-known leaders of the movement in England, wrote some time ago, "when the end of the war comes, will feel that they have each borne a part in the titanic struggle; that they have been 'up against the real things,' and I believe that the nation will realize, as never before, that the women of the country are worthy to be recognized as free, self-governing citizens."

To many of the opponents of woman suffrage who two years ago were wont to revel in argument, who farther than to the proving of a point, who organized plunged into the struggle with a view stretching no bitter opposition to something they had not even begun to understand, today is very much like "a dream when one awaketh." In the new light, their arguments seem strangely meaningless, the ground around them is strewn with the wreckage of stock objections, and, at every turn, to the cry: You are not able to do this, and You are not able to do that, comes the answer from a great multitude of women of every land: We have done them all. As to the effect of such an answer, it is not a case of convincing a man against his will, brow-beating him, with argument, and leaving him with the same opinion still. Again, it is like a dream when one awaketh, opponents everywhere are glad to be awake. They are not inclined to resent the wreckage, but, on the contrary, are glad to see it, and rejoice in its completeness. So does a great problem come nearer to solution than ever before.

Education In England

Results Found in the Achievements of Her Empire Builders

By Eva Ward

(Newnham College, Cambridge, England)

In considering the conflicting evidence as to the value of the ancient British universities there should, I think, be little doubt as to whose opinion is worthy of attention. President Finley and Professor Murray have a first-hand knowledge of the facts, while Mr. Wells's sweeping diatribe suggests the viewpoint of one who has never enjoyed the privileges offered by a university.

No British institutions are more frequently misrepresented in America than Oxford and Cambridge, and such misleading statements as the one quoted from the versatile Mr. Wells assist in this misrepresentation. It would be idle to deny that Oxford and Cambridge need many reforms, including the abolition of compulsory Latin and Greek in the examinations preliminary to entrance. At the same time, what is needed for this purpose can be easily "crammed" in a few months, and the highest honors of the universities can be carried off without reading another word of the dead languages. The resources of the universities are by no means spent entirely on a futile pursuit of the classics, as Mr. Wells would lead one to suppose. Cambridge, for instance, can claim to be one of the leading engineering schools of the country, and in the Sedgwick laboratories there some of the most advanced scientific work of modern times has been accomplished.

The product of the system of the universities, the typical English university man, is, no doubt, a very irritating person to many people; but it cannot be denied that in spite of his foibles the English university man has played a leading part in building up the most widespread, prosperous, and justly governed empire in the world's history.

Mr. Wells's chief claim to name and fame of late years has been in his persistent destructive criticism of every known institution of his country. What single piece of useful constructive work have we from all his activity?

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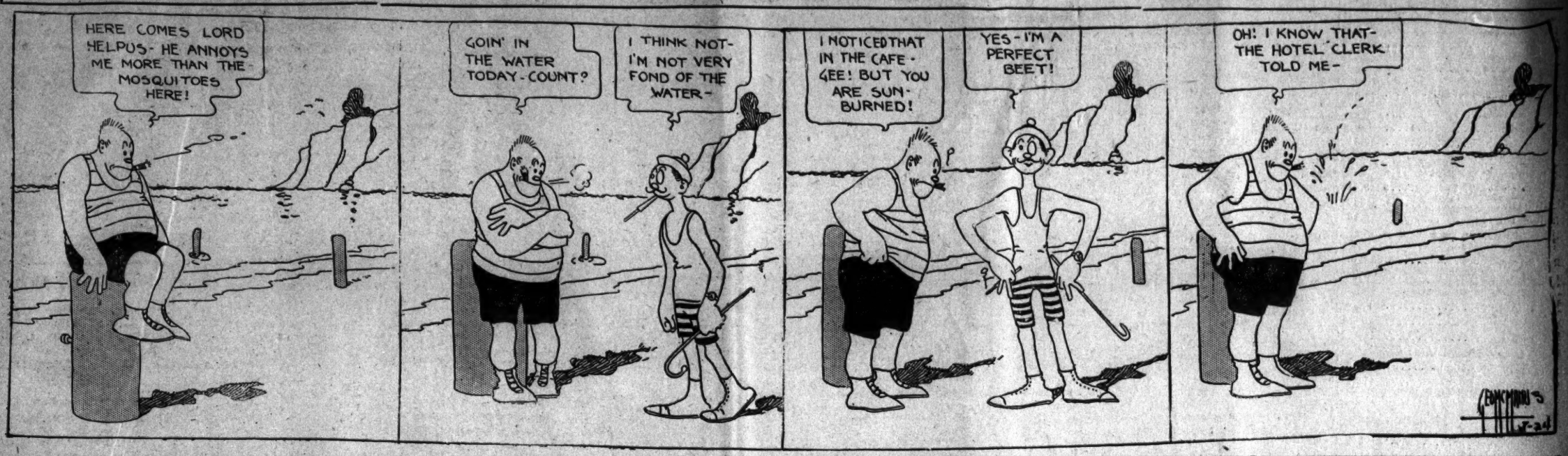
Bringing Up Father

By George McManus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GOIN' IN THE WATER TODAY-COUNT?
I THINK NOT- I'M NOT VERY FOND OF THE WATER-
I NOTICED THAT IN THE CAFE- GEE! BUT YOU ARE SUN-BURNED!
YES-I'M A PERFECT BEET!
OH! I KNOW THAT- THE HOTEL CLERK TOLD ME-

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

To the elephant, the donkey and the bull moose now must be added the camel, the symbol from the animal world of the Prohibition party, just as the other creatures mentioned are of the older parties prominent in the politics of the United States. Where a symbol of this kind is formally decided upon it should be easier to chronicle the history of its use and its meaning than when it is the informal product of some individual's aptness in hitting off the peculiarities and characteristics of a political group. Mr. Roosevelt, it is claimed, originated the bull moose appellation for the party that he was to lead for a period. Thomas Nast, in 1870, in a cartoon in Harper's Weekly, first depicted the Democratic party as a donkey. In 1874 he first introduced the elephant as the symbol of the Republican party.

France is certainly reaping the reward of patient and enlightened effort in her colonies and protectorates. The satisfactory condition of Morocco is one of the great sources of congratulation, not only to herself, but to many other countries; the prosperity of Tunis has, only recently, been a subject of comment, and now comes word of loyalty from Algeria. Algeria was at one time the enfant terrible of the French republic; but, today, she is found expressing her "boundless devotion" to France.

The London streets are rich in incidents, but the following little episode should not be missed: At noon on a week day in June a brood of ducklings, a day or so old, guarded by a businesslike mother duck, were seen emerging from the Wellington Arch with the apparent intention of leaving their now waterless home in St. James' Park for the shores of the Serpentine. Old birds fly from one park to the other, but for ducklings this was, of course, not possible. The mother duck had safely conducted her little party across the grassy slopes of the Green Park, but the crossing at Hyde Park Corner presented difficulties. An attempt was made by a park ranger to shoo them back, but the mother bird was obdurate. Happily, the policeman at point duty took in the situation. He held up the traffic, two solid walls of it, whilst the tiny yellow balls, following their mother, were escorted across by the park ranger and a couple of the men in blue.

General Oscar R. Benavides, former President of Peru, managed, while on the way to Europe, to do something to strengthen cordiality between his country and a neighboring one. In the course of a journey to France, where he is to observe army methods, he called at Caracas, Venezuela, and arranged for Peruvians and Venezuelans to co-operate in setting up a memorial to Don Simon Rodriguez, who is regarded as having been the chief intellectual guide of the liberator, Bolivar. From the incident it seems clear that the peoples of the northern republics of South America, nearly a century after their emancipation, like to recall the days when they were on the point of being a single nation. Also it seems clear that they hold the idea of liberation not only as an historic but also as a present element in their political thinking.

A Yale professor and statistician has busied himself with analysis of the congressional directory. His findings raise the question whether the House and Senate are really representative. Thus three fifths of of the lawmakers are lawyers by profession, whereas the legal profession makes less than one half of 1 per cent of the gainfully employed masculine residents of the country. The only Socialist in Congress is a lawyer. Farmers, judged by the same standards, make up 30 per cent of the population; they have only 3 per cent representation. These figures are not radically startling to anyone who has read the analysis of the economic alignment of makers of the United States constitution which Professor Beard of Columbia University has made. They were not representative, in the abstract, mathematical, direct-ratio sense of that word, of the population of that time.

There is certainly much to be said for an appeal to the French authorities, made recently by the Syndicate of Public Schoolmistresses and Schoolmasters of the Seine. The syndicate, at a recent meeting, urged that teachers in the public schools, who have been mobilized, but can be employed only in auxiliary service, should be allowed to return to their civil posts. It is all, of course, a question of urgency. The preservation of education in France ranks, in the opinion of many, only next to the preservation of France itself. The syndicate was indeed putting the matter mildly when it urged that the public school ranks with the railway and postal service in public utility.

The decision of the authorities of Edinburgh University to arrange for the holding of a summer school of languages, in connection with the university during August, is an interesting development. Special attention, it appears, is to be given to Russian, and the courses are to be of sixty hours' duration each. Linguists, of course, assert that the acquisition of tongues becomes easier for every one added to the number already achieved. The difficulty lies in the first one or two, beyond the mother tongue. Be this as it may, there is certainly something encouraging in reckoning the period of requisite study for each language in hours, instead of months or even years.

Walter Hines Page, United States ambassador in London, has been granted leave of absence and will spend the month of August in the United States. It is a safe conjecture that whenever Mr. Page shall seat himself cross-legged on a comfortable seaside piazza during his vacation, the tendency of others to draw their chairs near him will be quite noticeable. Not that they expect him to talk, of course, but only that they may be within hearing in case he should.

The decision of Judge Tuthill of Chicago, declaring Lord Bacon and not William Shakespeare to be the author of the works bearing the latter's name, has been set aside by a higher court. This disposes of the matter, so far as the judiciary of Cook county is concerned. In Chicago, anyone who may hereafter question the authorship of Shakespeare will be liable to prosecution for contempt of court. The reversal of Judge Tuthill's decision is all the more interesting in view of the fact that Chicago is, and for many years has been, one of the leading bacon centers of the world.

One of the inventors the United States has to its credit is John J. Carty; and in the recent celebrations of the telephone discovery by Bell and Watson, in Boston in 1876, he has had his share of honor for later developments of the device. Mr. Carty also has had high-honors conferred upon him by academic institutions and learned societies; and it is interesting to learn that, growing out of one of these gatherings of savants in honor of the man who began his career as an errand boy in Boston, there has come a movement for suitably honoring Joseph Henry, in which both Mr. Carty and Professor Pupin of Columbia University are leading. Professor Henry, it may be recalled, was the foremost American physicist of his generation, and the pioneer administrator of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

A United States supreme court decision is one of those forms of literature in which content far outweighs form. That is to say, to be a stylist is not an essential part of a justice's equipment. Nevertheless, the stately prose of a decree of law always compels admiration when found; and a court soon comes to value, as a spokesman for its formal opinions, a member who not only can say the right thing but can say it in the right way. All of this is apropos of the nomination of Judge Clarke of Ohio for the place vacated by Mr. Hughes. Mr. Justice Clarke is an editor as well as a jurist, and, while laying down the law from the bench in Cleveland, has also been writing leaders for a paper which he owns at Youngstown, and appropriately named the Vindicator.

Supreme court justices hardly have leisure enough to carry on avocations in social service, as Mr. Justice Brandeis, the Zionist, will probably find out. Moreover it is regarded as not good form. It runs counter to the tradition of the court. Consequently the editorjurist mentioned in the preceding paragraph will probably descend from the Ohio tripod when he mounts the Washington bench. But he can still be a "vindicator," and set some of his associates an example of clarity, brevity and cogency of argument.

If present international conditions argue for an increased military establishment in the United States, they argue also, many persons will think, for the same thing in South America. If the largest republic in the western hemisphere is in risk of being challenged, the small republics seemingly must be, too; especially since these are not asking the United States to defend them. When at the north preparedness schemes are hastening, and at the south affairs are going on in the usual way, some observers may explain that Argentina, Brazil and Chile have no munitions-making communities to keep busy.

Little Bobbie's Pa

By William F. Kirk

The weather surely can't last much longer, sed Ma to Pa last nite. I doan't reemember evver notising so many hot days in a row beefoar, but maybe I only imagine it. I wish a cold spell wud cum, sed Ma.

That is a vary foolish wish, sed Pa. Dident you evver notis, deerest, sed Pa, that we hardly evver have cold spells in August? That is a funny thing about August, Pa sed, the skarcity of blizzards and zeero wether during that month.

It nevver gits so hot or so cold that you feel like talking sense, I notis, sed Ma. You are a merry wag, aren't you.

Oh, yes, sed Pa, I mite as well admit it, I am a merry way. I inherited that on my mother's side, sed Pa. She was always a grate hand to joak.

It is a good thing she saw the humor of life, sed Ma, she must have had enuff to worry her while you was around the old home.

On the contrary, sed Pa, she offen sed them was the happiest days of her life, the days wen I was a littel care-free child. She has offen sed that eeven in them days she notised hall-marks of my cumming grateness.

She must have had vary sharp eyes, sed Ma. I thot my eyes were good & I have nevver seen anything like that. But anyway, I do hoap this wether lets up. Why can't we go to the seashore for a month?

Bobbie would git ate by a shark, sed Pa, the sea-coast is infested with terribul man-eating sharks these days, I wuddent dare go in the water myself, wonderful swimmer tho I be, sed Pa.

I think maybe you cud strangle a shark with yure bare hands, sed Ma. I was telling Missus Blake the other day what a wunderful man you were fizzically.

Did she lissen close, sed Pa.

She hung on my every word, sed Ma. Poor Missus Blake, her husband is vary week fizzically. She sed he got thrashed three times in one nite, it was last New Yeers' eve.

What a terribul way to start the New Year, sed Pa. The poor littel feller.

Yes, said Ma, Missus Blake sed I ought to be a vary proud woman to have such a splendid husband & she asked me if you gaiv me my allowance regular. I sed you did. I gaiv you a grate sendoff to her.

I always speek grand of you to my friends, too, sed Pa. I was telling Fritz Kaffety only the other day what a jule you was, & he kept rite on talking about his car, sed Pa. He is a bachelor, & dosent know the calm buty of married life, sed Pa. He sed he mite beleeve it was butiful but he wud nevver beleeve it was calm.

He will meet a nice littel girl sum day that will maik him think different, sed Ma. I do wish we cud go to the seashore.

Well, sed Pa, I will think it oaver. You can't tell. Maybe we will do that littel thing. Only if all the guris maik a fuss over me wen thay see me in a bathing sute, sed Pa, reemember it was yure wish that we shud go to the seashore.

That is the leest of my feers, sed Ma, I do hoap we can go soon.

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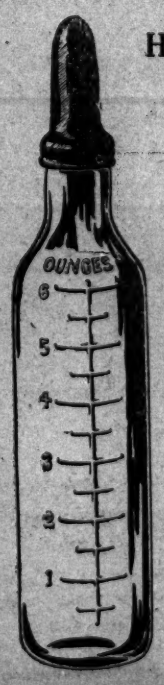

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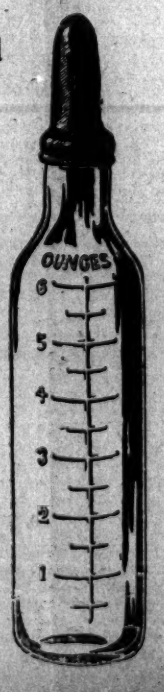

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 28, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.08
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver ...	—
Copper Cash ...	6.81
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 2-11¼—Tls.	—
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex....$	9.41
Peking Bar ...Tls.	350
Native Interest ...	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ...	31 1/16 d.
Bank rate of discount ...	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s. ...	%
4 m-s. ...	%
6 m-s. ...	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.12
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476 7/16
Consols ... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London ...	T.T.	2-11 1/4
London ...	Demand	2-11 5/16
India ...	T.T.	218 1/4
Paris ...	T.T.	411 1/2
Paris ...	Demand	412
New York ...	T.T.	69 7/8
New York ...	Demand	70
Hongkong ...	T.T.	72 1/8
Japan ...	T.T.	72 5/8
Batavia ...	T.T.	169

Bank's Buying Rate

London ...4 m-s.	Cdts.	3-1/16
London ...4 m-s.	Docy.	3-1/16
London ...6 m-s.	Cdts.	3-1/16
London ...6 m-s.	Docy.	3-1/16
Paris ...4 m-s.		426 1/2
New York ...4 m-s.		72 7/8

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

	1—Hk. Tls.	6.62
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4.47
" "	1—Marks†	3.66
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.32
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.50
" "	1—Rupees	2.49
" "	1—Roubles	2.50
" "	1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, August 28, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Telephones 6% debs. Tls. 97.00
Almas Tls. 14.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11. 25 X. N. I.
Consolidated Tls. 4.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.00
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.15
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.25
Tebongs Tls. 27.00
Chemors Tls. 2.12½
Ziangbes Tls. 7.25
Padangs Tls. 17.00

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% debs. 1909 Tls. 99.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 75.00
Butes Tls. 1.90
Consolidated Tls. 4.00
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.07½
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.27½
Ziangbes Tls. 7.50

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, August 28, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Consolidated Tls. 14.00 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.10 cash
Kotas Tls. 12.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 12.10 cash
Tebongs Tls. 27.00 September
Tebongs Tls. 27.75 September
Bukits Tls. 5.75 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 17.50 cash
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.25 cash
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.27½ cash
Langkats Tls. 26.75 cash

Direct

Langkats Tls. 26.50 cash
Gula "L" Tls. 10.00 September
Pahangs Tls. 1.25 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, August 26.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation Rubber, First Latex: Spot: 2s. 3½d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 4½d. Buyers.
Tendency of Market: Quiet but steady.
Last Quotation, London, August 25:—
Spot: 2s. 3¼d. to 2s. 3½d. Paid.
October to December: 2s. 4½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

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Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, August 16.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction this week:—

	Singapore per picul.
Sheet:	
Smoked Fine Ribbed..... @	$115/113
Smoked Good Ribbed ..... „	112/108
Smoked Fine Plain ..... „	108
Smoked Good Plain ..... „	101
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed ... „	—
Unsmoked Good Ribbed ... „	—
Unsmoked Fine Plain ..... „	—
Unsmoked Good Plain ... „	100/97
Crepe:	
Fine Pale Thin ..... „	115/113
Good Pale Thin ..... „	111/109
Good Pale Blanket ..... „	—
Good Brown Blanket ..... „	111
Fine Brown ..... „	107/102
Good Brown ..... „	98/94
Good Dark ..... „	91/84
Barky ..... „	87/47
Scrap:	
Virgin and Pressed ..... „	86/70
Loose ..... „	76/50
Sheet:	
Cupwashing ..... „	106/89

London quotations: Fine Pale 2/2½.

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2/2.

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 8,845 (about 527 tons).

Sold Pcls. 3,215 (about 192 tons).

The heavy setback in London had a considerable influence upon our auction today. Buyers were quite interested in nearly all grades, but sellers had too high limits. In consequence thereof about 60% of the total quantity on offer was withdrawn $115 was the highest price paid as well for fine pale Crepe as for fine ribbed smoked Sheet. The average for both grades was about $114. Lower grades of Crepe were in demand, but the prices realized were a few points below those of last week. Nearly all native Sheet was withdrawn as the reserve prices were too high.

Banks' buying rate on London 3 m/s 2/4 25/32.

Banks' buying rate on London demand 2/4⅜.

Banks' buying rate on New York demand 56⅜.

MEYER & MEASOR.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, August 25.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. f. o. b. ...	110	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f. o. b.	129	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton.	Nominal.		
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b.	29	15	0
Quicksilver, Second hand Ex Warehouse f. o. b. (1s. Extra in flask)....	17	15	0
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20-24 100 lbs. 112 Sheets per Case tin lined Cases without Hoops f. o. b. Wales ...	31	0	
Muntz Metal, f. o. b. London or Liverpool (less ½%) ...	14	¾	d.
Standard Tin (Cash)	171	0	0
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	51	0	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge f. o. b. ...	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Month)..	171	15	0

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Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, August 18.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows:—

Business continues on a restricted scale with few changes of any importance to record. The position in Canton seems to grow more involved but fighting is now spasmodic around the city. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Chinese will presently come to their senses and settle down once more to peaceful trade. In the North the Shanghai market continues without movement, except as regards Cotton Mill shares which disclose a firmer tone.

Rubber stocks generally show some slight improvement in the Straits and buyers are more easy to find than sellers in good stocks.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have changed hands at $740 ex the interim dividend of £2, 3s. just paid $20.53 (at exchange 2s. 1⅛d.) and there are further buyers at this rate.

Marine Insurances.—Unions small sales have been effected at $920, Cantons at $395 are wanted, whilst North Chinas at Tls. 155 and Yangtszes at $260 are neglected.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are without business at $154, and Hongkong Fires are wanted in small quantities at $385.

Shipping.—Douglases remain easy at $133½, buyers only offering $133 for settlement, at which rate a few shares have done, forward rates show greater strength and $137 has been done for October. Preferred Indos are without business at $46 ex div. and Deferred Indos have sellers for next settlement at $126, but buyers are unwilling to pay even this rate now. Star Ferries have been done in fair quantities at $36, buyers prevailing at this price. Steamboats after sales at $22½, are quiet.

Refineries.—China Sugars have weakened with sales as low as $110½ reported for cash, a fair number of shares have changed hands at and a little over this rate. Malabons can be obtained at $39. Buyers are scarce.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are quoted Tls. 26¾ sales. Raubs are in request at $2½. Ural Caspians at 34/-, and Tronohs at 30/- are without business. Shells have been done at 110/-, and at this rate it is possible further shares could be placed.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves are a firm market with buyers offering $83 for cash, at which rate there appear to be no sellers. Hongkong Docks eased off under settlement influences, and a fair number of shares have changed hands at $126 for the end of the month, at the close the market is a fraction harder on receipt of the news that the stranded steamer "Wisely" has been floated near Cape Varella. Shanghai Docks are quoted Tls. 67 in Shanghai.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are quite firm with buyers offering $99. Hongkong Hotels are very quiet at $115 ex the interim dividend of $3, just paid. Hongkong Lands at $100, Kowloon Lands at $38 and West Points at $88 are all without business.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have advanced in the North to a buying of Tls. 145 whilst Kung Yiks are wanted at Tls. 131½, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 93½, Yangtszepoos at Tls. 4¾, but no local business has been reported.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics are in demand at $51, China Light and Powers are in steady request at $4½, Hongkong Trams on continued increase in their receipts have jumped to $7½ at which rate buyers prevail.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The approximate statement of Traffic receipts for the week ending August 12, is as follows 1916:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 32 weeks
This year ..	$18,823	$458,675
Last year ..	11,590	$47,842
Increase ...	7,233	110,833
Decrease ...	—	—

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are on offer at $8¼. China Providents are wanted at $8.60. Peak Trams at $9½ (old) shares, at 80 cents (new) shares. Powells at $6.85 and Waterboats at $17. Dairy Farms remain steady at $41. Cements have been done at $9.60, and are in request at $9½. Hongkong Ropes have come into favor again and after sales at $34½ and $34¾ are wanted at $35. Watsons at $6½ and Humphreys at $6¾ are somewhat neglected. Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd. has declared an interim dividend for the half year ended June, 30, 1916, of $2 per share payable on Tuesday 22nd inst. the shares are nominal at $160.

Company Report.—The United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., have issued their report for year ending May 31, 1916. The Balance at the Credit of Profit and Loss Account. The balance $15,829.24 has been appropriated as follows (allowing $5,000 for Reserve for new Launch and $1,500 for Roofing contingency account.)

Dividend of 15% on Ordinary Shares ...	$5,940.00
Further dividend of 10% on Ordinary Shares ...	3,960.00
$39.60 per Share on 100 Founders, Shares ...	3,960.00
Carry forward to New Account ...	1,969.24
	$15,829.24

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2/1 7/16 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 72.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, August 25.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a-c ...	£59⅛
Checques on London at Paris	Frs. 28.11
T.T. on London at New York	$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot) ...	31 1/16 d.
Market rate of Discount ...	5 5/16 %
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F. ...	12.10d.
Cotton; M .G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ...	6.95d.
Cotton; Mid-American Spot.	9.42d.
Plantation Rubber September ... (Value)	2s. 3¾d.
Indian Tea ...	8 7/16 d.
Ceylon Tea ...	8 5/16 d.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B. ...	$737½ B.
Chartered ...	£52
Russo-Asiatic ...	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy ...	3 B.
Cathay, pref ...	6.
Marine Insurances	
Canton ...	$395 B.
North China ...	155 B.
Union of Canton ...	$945
Yangtsze ...	$257½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire ...	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire ...	$385
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref ...	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def ...	
"Shell" ...	110s.
Shanghai Tug ...	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Tug ...	Tls. 50
Kochien ...	Tls. 22
Mining	
Kaiping ...	Tls. 10
Oriental Cons ...	39s. 6d.
Philippine ...	Tls. 2¾ S.
Raub ...	Tls. 2½
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ...	$126 B.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 75 B.
New Eng. Works ...	Tls. 10¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ...	Tls. 84½ B.
Hongkong Wharf ...	$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land ...	Tls. 94½ B.
China Land ...	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 92½ B.
Weihaiwei Land ...	Tls. 3
Central Stores ...	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.) ...	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.) ...	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo ...	Tls. 146 B.
E-wo Pref ...	Tls. 107 B.
International ...	Tls. 67½
International Pref ...	Tls. 75
Laou-kung-mow ...	Tls. 65
Oriental ...	Tls. 33 B.
Shanghai Cotton ...	Tls. 94 B.
Kung Yik ...	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtszepoo ...	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref ...	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y ...	$95 N.
Butler Tile ...	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill ...	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar ...	$109½ B.
Green Island ...	Tls. 9½ B.
Langkats ...	Tls. 26½ B.
Major Bros ...	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 155 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts ...	Tls. 16¾ B.
Llewellyn ...	$60.
Lane, Crawford ...	$96 B.
Moutrie ...	$35.
Watson ...	Tls. 6½ B.
Weeks ...	Tls. 17½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma ...	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst ...	Tls. 1⅛ B.
Anglo-Java ...	Tls. 11¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch ...	Tls. 6¾ B.
Ayer Tawah ...	Tls. 40 B.
Satu Anam 1915 ...	Tls. 1⅝ B.
Bukit Toh Alang ...	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute ...	Tls. 1.90 B.
Chemor United ...	Tls. 2.12½ B.
Chempedak ...	Tls. 16
Cheng ...	Tls. 3.80 B.
Consolidated ...	Tls. 4 B.
Dominion ...	Tls. 14 B.
Gula Kalumpong ...	Tls. 9.60 B.
Java Consolidated ...	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting ...	Tls. 8½ B.
Kapala ...	Tls. 1½
Kapayang ...	Tls. 32½ B.
Karan ...	Tls. 16 B.
Kota Bahroes ...	Tls. 12 B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 19 B.
Padang ...	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 11¼
Permata ...	Tls. 7.
Repah ...	Tls. 1.65 B.
Samagagas ...	Tls. 1.20 B.
Seekee ...	Tls. 8½ B.
Semambu ...	Tls. 1.80
Senawang ...	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Klebang ...	Tls. 1½ B.
Shanghai Malay ...	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref ...	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang ...	Tls. 2.15 B.
Sungala ...	Tls. 2 S.
Sungei Duri ...	Tls. 13¼ B.
Sua Manggis ...	Tls. 7
S'hai Kelantan ...	Tls. 1.07½ B.
Shanghai Seremban ...	Tls. 1.30
Taiping ...	Tls. 2.60 B.
Tanah Merah ...	Tls. 1.27½ B.
Tebong ...	Tls. 27 B.
Ulobri ...	Tls. 2½ S.
Ziangbe ...	Tls. 7½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. L. & E. Lumber ...	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy ...	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb ...	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams ...	Tls. 89 B.
Shanghai Gas ...	Tls. 25 B.
Horse Bazaar ...	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury ...	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone ...	Tls. 90 B.
S'hai Waterworks ...	Tls. 281

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 888

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for August 26 was 127 tons and for August 27 116 tons."

TURKS ARE OUTFLANKED BY CAPTURE OF MUSH

All Their Movements Paralysed; Re-occupation of Bitlis Confidently Expected

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 27.—An official communique issued this afternoon reported: On the Stokhod, near Toboly, the enemy engaged in a violent bombardment.

There was fierce fighting at Diarbekir, on the Caucasian front. Our columns reached the Moala Darasi River, a tributary of the Euphrates.

Military experts point out that the recapture of Mush puts the Russians on the flank of the Turkish force at Bitlis, news of the re-occupation of which town is confidently awaited. The victory at Rayam, in the direction of Mosul, on the 24th, knocks on the head the plans of the Turkish forces around Lake Urmia, while, in the direction of Hamadan, the Turks are in no better case and an enemy advance in Persia can no longer be regarded as practicable.

All the movements of the Turkish forces have been paralysed, notably their grandiose scheme for taking Erzeroum, notwithstanding that they have employed their available reinforcements.

Hindenburg Recaptures Lost Zwyzyn Trenches

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Headquarters, August 25.—Eastern theater.—On the front of General von Hindenburg, the trenches lost on August 21, near Zwyzyn, were reconquered by our counter-attacks. On the Graberka, yesterday and on August 21, we made 561 prisoners.

On the front of Archduke Charles, no incident of importance occurred with the German troops.

August 26.—Isolated minor hostile attacks were entirely repulsed. There was nothing important. In various small places, engagements took place in the forefield.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.—Vienna, August 25.—Russian theater.—On the front of Archduke Charles, west of the Moldava and in the district of the Tartar Pass, several Russian attacks were repulsed, partially in hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy suffered large losses. Except for some artillery fire of varying force, the situation remains unchanged.

On the front of General von Hindenburg, in the Terswelnikasienki sector, we re-conquered all the trenches lost on the 22nd, an officer and 211 men being taken, as well as three machine-guns. Further northward, there was no incident of importance.

Italian theater.—The enemy shelled our positions south of the Wippach to the X. V. farm in the evening. Reconnoitering detachments which attacked simultaneously were repulsed.

After the failure of all Italian attacks on the Fasano, the activity of the artillery ebbed.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German report.—Berlin, August 26.—The German Admiralty reports: During the night from August 24 to 25, several naval airships attacked the southern part of the British east coast and copiously bombed the city and south-western parts of London, the batteries and the naval *points d'appui* of Harwich and Folkestone and numerous ships in the Dover Roads. Everywhere, very good effect was observed. The airships, on the way thither and back, were violently attacked by anti-aircraft batteries, but all returned.

A German airship attacked the fortress of London during the night to August 24.

RUSSIAN PEACE TALK

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, August 25.—Another sensation has been caused in Petrograd by a book by Suchanoff, the Liberal political leader, who discusses a separate peace for Russia. According to a Stockholm despatch, which was quoted in a New York World despatch from Berlin, the book declares that Russia has been plunged into the war by unscrupulous politicians. "We are the victims of British ambition. The Russians do not love the Allies. The continuation of the war means unconditional defeat, as a British victory would be our worst defeat.

AIR RAID VICTIMS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 25.—It is officially announced: One air-raider reached the outskirts of London and dropped 40 explosive and incendiary bombs. Three men, three women and two children were killed, three men and four women seriously injured, four men, seven women and three children slightly injured, one soldier seriously and fourteen slightly injured and an electric power-station and engineering works damaged by fire. Altogether, a hundred bombs were dropped.

ALBANIAN COAST TOWNS OCCUPIED BY ITALIANS

Had Been Made Signalling Stations for Submarines; Under Greek Influence

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 25.—In order to check signalling to enemy submarines, Italian troops have occupied Porto Palermo and Mount Kalarat, on the coast of Albanian Epirus, which is within the Greek sphere of influence.

ENGAGEMENTS TO WED

Zenor-McWilliams

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. McWilliams of Yokohama announce the engagement of their daughter, Leslie, with Lieutenant John A. Logan Zenor, of the U.S. Navy, the marriage to take place in the early autumn. Lieut. Zenor is on board the Flagship Brooklyn.

Merritt-Molland

Mrs. Molland of Nanking announces the engagement of her daughter Kathleen to Mr. Neville Meritt, of the British-American Tobacco. Co.

ITALIANS STILL GAINING

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, August 27.—An official communique issued this afternoon reported considerable enemy artillery activity in Trentino, but no infantry attack. The Italians are steadily extending themselves in the Cima Vallone region. The enemy shelled the bridges across the Isonzo and a few shells fell in Gorizia.

Hawker Finds Bomb; Seven Chinese Injured

Seven Chinese were injured yesterday morning by a bomb explosion in Mohawk and Great Western Roads. The Chinese who held the bomb may lose both hands. The bomb was among an assortment of secondhand goods displayed on the street for sale.

The owner of the goods was sorting them when he came upon the bomb. It exploded almost as soon as he had picked it up.

Those injured were standing near the open-air shop, watching the sorting of articles offered for sale.

U. S. COTTON CROP SMALL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 26.—Commenting on the rise in the price of cotton, The Times says that there is little doubt that the United States crop will be small, but, in some quarters, the last official report is regarded as unduly pessimistic. Moreover, the market in America is under bull control.

For those Hot Scones
USE
"ROYAL" Baking Powder
Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

To Landlords

Paint your houses outside and inside with the best paints known in the market.

Never Peels, Cracks or Fades.
Low Prices! High Qualities!
All Colors in Stock.
Use TOCOSEAL, the only stuff that will stop leakage permanently on any kind of roof.

MARQUES, CHANG & PEREIRA CO.
128A Szechuen Road.
General Distributors for
Tropical Paint and Oil Co.
Cleveland, O.

JUST UNPACKED
Per. S.S. Glenlogan and S.S. City of Durham
A fine selection of the
Latest Ties for Autumn Wear
All from the leading Manufacturers of U. S. of America and Great Britain.
Inspection Invited
at
Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores
No. 1-B Broadway (opposite Astor House); Tel. 2237.

HAVE YOU GOODS TO SELL?

We carry on business 1,500 miles distant from Shanghai, and are situated in the Metropolis of a Province of 70,000,000 of people.

Manufacturers are pleased with our methods. Why not YOU?

Send us your catalogues, samples of your goods, and let us help you.

WIDLER & COMPANY,
Chungking, West China.

YOUR SIGHT! YOUR SIGHT!! YOUR SIGHT!!!

DO you fully realize that your sight is one of your most important assets? By all means preserve it and the best way to do it is by getting a suitable pair of glasses. We can supply them to your satisfaction in every respect. If your sight is good then you need to protect your eyes from the burning sun, and we can give you a fine pair of sun-glasses at a very moderate price.

眼鏡配驗

THE NATIONAL OPTICAL CO.
The Go-ahead Optical House.
69, Nanking Road Telephone No 1242

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital.....£1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
E. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Ilollo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Band, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,732,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) c-A	Newchwang	Vladivostock

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Taal current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,300 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday. 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places n Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Taal Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained an application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,686)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £ 827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 2823-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking
Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1916.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up...U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,623,988.77

U.S. $6,873,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager
IA Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital.... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ...H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,350
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager

BLAMES JAPANESE CONSUL

Official Should Have Reported Manila Epidemic, Says Doctor

Tokio, August 20.—The blame of the presence of cholera on board the Hawaii Maru at Yokohama and subsequent cases on shore is put on Mr. Sugimura, Japanese consul at Manila, by Dr. Kitazato, Japanese bacteriologist.

Dr. Kitazato says that the consul at Manila did not report the epidemic in Philippines until several days after Yokohama had been attacked. Had he reported the matter earlier, says Dr. Kitazato, loss of life and damage to the foreign trade of Japan might have prevented.

Thirteen of the Hawaii Maru patients left the Nagahama Quarantine Station yesterday morning. Eighteen are now confined there. The total victims of the Hawaii Maru's epidemic numbered 65. Nine of these have died and forty-three recovered.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Foochow on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Yusang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shansi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos with the French Mails of July 23 left Haiphong for Hongkong and Shanghai on Monday morning, August 28, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Saturday, September 2, and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on the same morning. She is due at Hongkong on Wednesday morning, August 30.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will be despatched from the Whangpoo Wharf today at noon. Passengers will have the option of joining the ship from the Wharf or from the tender leaving the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Chiyuen left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Sunday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Alcinaus left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai on the 25th instant.

Siccawei Weather Report

27.—Hot weather; thunderstorms and showers during the whole afternoon at the mouth of the Yangtze thunder showers at Shanghai between 5 and 6 p.m.

Low pressures in the Yangtze Valley. Higher readings in the North.

28.—Very fine weather; rather dense mist at Sunrise, Gentle S.E. breezes.

Meteorological Readings

Monday, August 28, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm.....	753.91	754.76
„ „ inches.....	29.68	29.72
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	-0.84	-1.46
Variation mm. for 12 h...	-0.12	-0.52
Wind { Direction	E	SW
Wind { Miles per hour ..	13	12
Wind { Miles	8.1	7.5
Temperature { Cen	24°5	29°8
Temperature { Fahr	76.1	85.6
Humidity, co a.....	96	73
Rainfall, mm	1	0
Rainfall, inches	—	—

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∴

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for August 29th, 30th and 31st

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

First appearance of
GORHAM AND PHILLIPS
(Direct from America)
"DANCING THE LIGHT FANTASTIC"
In Leg-mania, Whirlwind and Acrobatic Dances and singing their Own Original Songs.

"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"
A Series of Twelve Sensational Photo-Plays,
TONIGHT
Showing 7th and 8th Series, entitled:
"THE FALSE CLUE"
and
"WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT"

"PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE"
Depicting latest events of interest

"BY A DOG BETRAYED"
A humorous Comedy

"A BRAND NEW HERO"
Keystone Comedy.

"WIFFLES AND HIS TWO TYPISTS"
A mirth-provoking Comedy by M. Prince.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

For 29th, 30th & 31st August, 1916

SHOWING

The Feature Film

"CAPTAIN SWIFT"

THREE PART DRAMA

and

OTHER NEW COMEDIES

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 29th, 30th and 31st August

"ANCIENT GREECE"
Interesting

"THE WIDOW OF RICKEY O'NEAL"
Comedy

"THE HUMAN CHAIN"
Hazards of Helen Series

"BILLY'S RIOT"
Sterling Comedy

"THE BROKEN COIN"
17th Episode - Two Parts

NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC

"SHAVED IN MEXICO"
L'ko Comedy

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Open-Air Cinema Theatre

Every evening 9.15 p.m.

August 29th, 30th and 31st

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE

Episodes 20, 21 and 22

For reservation of boxes or seats

Telephone WEST 302

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For four days commencing with the 28th August, 1916.

"THE STOLEN MASTERPIECE"
Lady detective drama, in 3 parts

"THE WILD WEST CIRCUS"
Or Cowboys' Sports
Real scene from a great circus, in 3 parts

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
"HIS PREHISTORIC PAST"
Double Reel

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug 30	..	Boston & New York	Bolton Castle	Br.	Dodwell
Sept 3	..	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 6	5.00*	Seattle etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 8	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S.Co.
" 11	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	..	New York via Panama	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	..	Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20		San Francisco etc.	Strathardle	Br.	Dollar Co.
" 23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	noon	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	noon	Seattle etc	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Aug 29	11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 30	..	Kobe ,Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 31	11.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 31	noon	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	3.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 2	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 8	6.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 11	P.M.	Moji, Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Oct 7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Aug 30	..	London	Toyokashi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 1	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	10.00	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr	Cie M. M.
" 3	1.00	Rotterdam via Cape	Ise maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 3	P.M.	Marseilles, London etc,	Greystone	Br.	Glen Line
" 4	D.L.	London via Cape	Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
" 4	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London via Suez	Glengyle	Br.	Glen Line
" 9	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 12	..	London	Pembrokeshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 15	D.L.	London via Cape	Damodara	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	..	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	1.00	Rotterdam via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	Noon	Liverpool via Cape	Empress of Japan	Br.	P. & O.
" 18	Noon	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
Oct 1	Noon	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Aug 29	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	A.M.	Amoy, Hongkong,	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 29	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co
" 30	11.00*	Shanghai, Formosa via Foochow	Kodung maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 31	A.M.	Foochow	Hacan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 31	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong	Shantung	Brl.	B. & S.
Sept 3	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 6	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A.T. Co.
" 9	3.00*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Aug 29	A.M.	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 29	D.L.	Chefoo, Chinwangtao direct	Burrumbeet	Br.	K. M. A.
" 28	noon	Haichow, Yochow	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	noon	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 29	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 30	9.00*	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 30	D.L.	Haichow, Yochow,	Kashing	Br.	B. & S.
" 30	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hsinchang	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 31	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Sept 1	0.30	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 1	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 1	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 2	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 2	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Ningpo	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	P.M.	Vladivostock direct	Glenartney	Br.	Glen Line

FOR RIVER PORTS

Aug 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 29	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co
" 29	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 30	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 30	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 30	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 31	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Sept 1	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 1	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 2	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 2	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 3	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 4	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.S.N. Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 5	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 27	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2363	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 28	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Aug 28	Chefoo	Shengking	1034	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 28	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Aug 28	Tientsin	Keelung maru	1035	Jap.	N.K.K.	
Aug 28	Dalny	Agapenor	4800	Br.	B. & S.	
Aug 28	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 28	Hankow	Tatung	1832	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 28	Japan	Wakasa maru	3677	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
Aug 24	Dollo	Bolton Castle	3658	Br.	Dodwell	
Aug 28	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 28	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	
Aug 28	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
Aug 28	Japan	Tamon maru	1499	Jap.	M. B. K.	
Aug 28	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 28	Antung	Hakushin maru	827	Jap.	S. M. R.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 27	Hongkong	Monteagle	3953	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 27	Japan	Tosa maru	3502	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 27	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	1305	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	Hankow etc.	Hongpang maru	2502	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 27	Miike	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.
" 27	Swatow	Hoihow	896	Br.	B. & S.
" 27	Hoihow	Hsinchi	1995	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 27	Swatow, Hongkong	Kwongsang	1499	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 27	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonsbing	1353	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 27	Hankow etc,	Ningshao	1920	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 27	Hankow etc.	Nanking	1719	Br.	B. & S.
" 28	Hankow etc.	Kiangkoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 28	Chinwangtao	Kaga maru	1808	Jap.	K. M. A.
" 28	Hongkong	China	3186	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 28	Japan	Empress of Russia	8789	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 28	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.N. Co.
" 28	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Tuesday, the 29th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. Wm. McIllwain, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday, the 30th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer. European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinkong, Capt. J. Hallsett, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Burrumbeet August 29. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—Str. Hsinchang, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping September 2. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Departed

Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle for Hongkong:—Mrs. P. J. Falconer, Mrs. E. Matthieson.

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Russia for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Henderson, Mrs. G. D. H. Rogers, Misses N. D. Langdon, R. Agar, E. Henderson, T. M. Britton, E. M. Agassiz, Messrs. A. D. Kay, E. Merritt, P. D. Ottingen and W. Shaw.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin for Hankow:—Miss J. V. Hughes, Dr. Marystone, Miss Beggs, Miss Woodruff, Miss Nieh and Dr. M. Buclior.

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho for Hankow:—Mr. W. P. Pratt, Mr., Mrs. and Master Suhr, Mr. E. Pitzman, Mrs. Wm. Laidlaw, Mr. Tenny and Mr. Corke.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m.

The last launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru, will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.K.K. s.s. Keelung Maru will leave the jetty in front of 5, the Bund at 10 a.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2768	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWCW
Aug 28	Chefoo	Auping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 28		Banseigen maru		Jap.		
Aug 28	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1561	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMCW
Aug 28	Hankow	Changon	1239	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
Aug 28	Nagasaki	Chikugo maru	466	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NSKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10p
Aug 24	Japan	Glengyle	5906	Br.	Glen Line	B IV
Aug 28	Hongkong	Glenstrae		Br.	Glen Line	
Aug 26	Hankow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M. S. N Co	Pontoon
Aug 28	Foochow	Hsinchang	1268	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	YKDW
Aug 23	Japan	Justin	1779	Am.	B. A. T.	PWW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Aug 15	Hankow	Kianghsin	1220	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	HMPW
Aug 23	Hongkong	Kwangtse	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 25	Hongkong	Knight Companion	4925	Br.	B. & S.	
Aug 26	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KDYW
Aug 29	Swatow	Kwellin	1073	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 18	Hankow	Luenyi	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
Aug 20	Hankow	Luenyi	1766	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 26	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 26	Hankow	Luenho	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
July 26	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Aug 17	Hankow	Melan	401	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Aug 28	Japan	Manila maru	6032	Jap.	A. T. Co.	
Aug 16	Hankow	Nanyangmaru	1966	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 28	Hongkong	Nanyo maru	1922	Jap.	S. S.	OWSB
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	O. N. T. Co	9p
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1340	Ger.	H. A. L.	9p
July 30	Hongkong	Siwoia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinloe	1398	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 28	Hongkong	Shantung	1563	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Aug 28	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	H W
Aug 28		Toyora maru	1482	Jap.	M. B. Co.	OWSB
Aug 28	Hankow	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Aug 26	Japan	Ural		Rus.	R. V. F.	10p
Aug 28	Hankow	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Aug 26	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	1717	Jap.	K. M. A.	
Aug 26	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 28		Yumihari maru	553	Jap.	B. & S.	OWSB

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
2 II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	562	Day
P & O B I	Aug 24	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel

**Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.
Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

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Sailed from Shanghai

For London		
	Atreus	Aug. 2
	Atsuta Maru	Aug. 16
	Carmarthenshire	June 28
	City of Lincoln	June 2
	City of Vienna	June 17
	Eurybates	June 24
	Hitachi Maru	Aug. 20
	Kamo Maru	June 4
	Katori Maru	June 18
	Kashima Maru	July 2
	Lycaon	June 9
	Mishima Maru	July 16
	Ningchow	May 27
	Prism	July 18
	Somali	Aug. 11
	Suwa Maru	July 30
	Tydeus	June 29
For Marseilles, etc.		
	Atlantique	July 19
	Athos	Aug. 25
	Polynesien	Aug. 5
For Bombay		
	Nankin**	July 24
	Nore**	Aug. 21
	Novara**	Aug. 7
For Rotterdam		
	Nippon	July 17
For Vancouver, etc.		
	Bessie Dollar	Aug. 6
	Canada Maru	Aug. 23
	Chosen Maru	Aug. 25
	Empress of Asia	Aug. 11
	Itsukushima Maru	June 20
	Kamakura Maru	Aug. 13
	Mexico Maru	Aug. 2
	Nanking Maru	July 11
	Sado Maru	July 2
	Shidzuoka Maru	July 24
For New York		
	City of Naples	Aug. 24
	Muncaster Castle	July 29
	St. Bede	June 28
	Toyooka Maru	July 11
	Wakasa Maru	Aug. 24
For San Francisco, etc.		
	Alvarado	July 19
	Asia Maru	July 17
	Hazel Dollar	June 27
	L. Luckenbach	July 27
	Maricopa	Aug. 1
	Shinyo Maru	Aug. 19
	Tenyo Maru	July 24
	Yucatan	Aug. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.	Sailed	*Due
Ajax		Oct. 7
Alcinous	June 24	Sept. 2
Demodocus	June 20	Sept. 9
Fushimi Maru	July 15	Sept. 5
Glaucus	uly 22	Sept. 22
Glenartney	June 17	Sept. 3
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept 19
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3
Kitano Maru	July 1	Aug. 29
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Machaon	June 30	Sept. 10
Namur**	July 22	Sept. 1
Ningchow		Oct. 29
Nore**	Sept. 1	Oct. 1
Neleus		Sept 29
Novara	Aug. 18	Sept. 28
Oanfa		Oct. 17
Perseus	July 13	Sept. 15
Prostesilaus	June 16	Aug. 30
Pyrrhus		Oct. 12
Sardinia**	Aug. 5	Sept. 14
Teiresias	July 7	Sept. 16
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Empress of Japan	Aug. 24	Sept. 12
Empress of Russia	Aug. 10	Sept. 9
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25
Tacoma Maru	July 27	Aug. 30
FROM NEW YORK		
City of Oran	June 28	Aug. 30
Egremont Castle	July 16	Sept 5
Eurymedon		Oct 15
Pathan	July 16	Aug. 30
St. Patrick	June 29	Sept. 5
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Aug. 1	Sept. 7
Ecuador	Aug. 1	Sept. 10
Mexico Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Strathardle		Sept. 10
Persia Maru	Aug. 12	Sept. 14
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 26	Sept. 18
FROM MARSEILLES		
Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept 11
Porthos	July 23	Sept 2
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
Panama		Aug. 30
FROM CALCUTTA		
Shirala	Aug. 4	Aug. 30
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 5
FROM MANILA		
Bolton Castle	Aug. 24	Aug. 28

*Due date is approximate.
**Transhipment from Colombo.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 8 Sept. — Monteagle.....11 Nov.
Monteagle.....11 Sep. — Empress of Japan.....18 Nov.
Empress of Japan.....23 Sept. — EMPRESS OF ASIA.. 1 Dec.
EMPRESS OF ASIA....6 Oct. — EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 29 "
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..3 Nov.

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Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki

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J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.
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S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 23

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 25
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 3

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

RETURN PORTION of round trip Trans-Pacific passage of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., from Vancouver to Shnghai will be honored by this Company to San Francisco, or vice versa.

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SEPT. 8, NOV. 14.

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NOV. 1.

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Business and Official Notices

Customs Notification.

No. 837.

Inland Waters Navigation By Steam Launches And Motor Boats.

THE owners of steam launches and motor boats of all kinds are reminded that such vessels are not permitted to leave harbour waters without Customs papers permitting them to do so (*vide* Amended Inland Steam Navigation Regulations, 1898).

Launches and motor boats going up country on pleasure trips or on business which fail to register and take out the necessary papers—to be *vised* at the North and South Customs Barriers—are liable to detention by the Authorities inland.

Persons in charge of launches and motor boats should further be warned that if they fail to stop at any inland station when signalled to do so they incur the penalty of cancellation of papers and refusal of further permission to ply inland.

F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House.
Shanghai, 24th August, 1916.
10796

Lost Government Bonds

DURING the uprising in Yenping City, Fukien, the following bonds disappeared:—12 bonds numbering 044044-044055, each for $100: 5 at $100 each,numbering 044033-044056; 2 at $10 each, No. 460221 and 460245; 7 at $100 each, Nos. 044040-044039; No. 020054 at $50; and 3 at $10 each, Nos. 460242-460244. The Fukien Government has been informed and asked to withhold payment of same. These bonds were issued during the third year of the Republic of China. This is to inform the public that these lost bonds are of no value.

Chai Feng-chi
10795

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Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Autumn Meeting, 1916

Applications for Stabling, Saddle and Tiffin Rooms, also for licences for Head Mafoos and Riding Boys for the half-year ending 28th February, 1917, must be forwarded to the undersigned before 6 p.m. on Wednesday, 30th August, 1916.

Forms of application will be found on the notice-board in the Grand Stand.

The Courses will be open for training on Friday, 1st September, 1916, and the licences will be issued at 9 a.m. on that day.

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Honorary Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.
24th August, 1916.
10774

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise that he has established himself as Consulting Civil Engineer, and is in a position to carry out the different classes of Civil Engineering Work, such as Mapping and laying out of Sites for Factories, Schools etc., preparing Plans, Specifications and Estimates for Factory Buildings and Godowns, for Wharves, Piers, Quays and Bundings, for Bridges and Roofs and for work relating to Railroad and Road Engineering, in Wood, Masonry, Plain and Reinforced Concrete and Steel.

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Civil Engineer,
Member of Norwegian and American Engineering Societies.
13 Nanking Road.
10439

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Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

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SHANGHAI

Grecian Volunteers Preparing to Fight

Thousands Armed and Uniformed; Venizelos Says Nation's Honor Suffered Disaster

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, August 26.—M. Venizelos, receiving a Labor deputation on the subject of the invasion of Greece by the Bulgarians, said that it was a disaster to the honor of the nation. He advised them to hold a meeting to show the Government that the Greeks are not a dead nation.

A telegram from Salonica states that the growth of the volunteer movement is affecting the Government. Several thousands have already been armed and uniformed and are preparing to fight.

General Moschopoulous has been appointed Chief of the General Staff, replacing General Dousmanis, who has been given leave and Colonel Metaxas has been relieved of his post of Assistant Chief of the General Staff. These changes are highly important.

Shackleton Off With Third Relief Party

Reuter's Service

Buenos Aires, August 27.—Sir Ernest Shackleton has left Punta Arenas, on board the s.s. Yelcho, on a third attempt to rescue the men marooned on Elephant Island.

Shipping Bulletins

Vessels from Tsingtau state that the s.s. Loren (450 tons), which was sunk in the Kiaochou Bay in the late seige was refloated by the Japanese authorities, and sailed for Osaka on August 21.

* * *

The China Mail s.s. China, which arrived here on Sunday, omitted to call at Nagasaki on her outward trip, owing to the outbreak of cholera at that port. The action was authorised by a cable from the San Francisco office.

* * *

The R. M. s.s. Empress of Russia, also omitted to call at Nagasaki on her outward voyage on account of the cholera at that port.

* * *

In a normal year the export of beans and bean oil to Europe from Dalny ought almost to have come to a close at this time of the year. The demand for Manchurian beans is still on the increase this year, but dearth of hold space coupled with the war risks make it a matter of great difficulty to meet the pressing requirements. Recently the Danish motor ship Australian took over 8,000 tons of beans to Copenhagen, and another East Asiatic motor ship, the Columbia (from New York with kerosene oil), is loading beans at Dalny also consigned thereto.

* * *

The motor ship Glenworthy is on fire at Singapore, the Glen agency learns. Two of her holds have been flooded. She was carrying a large cargo of merchandise for Shanghai.

News Brevities

Word of the appointment of Captain J. Budgen, formerly of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association, to the rank of temporary Lieutenant in the R. N. R. has been received here.

* * *

Attention is drawn to an advertisement of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration, appearing on page 12 of this issue, regarding the new time table which comes into force on September 1.

Mr. John Buchan's Weekly Summary of War Events

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 26.—The following is Mr. John Buchan's summary of events at the British fronts: The western front:—The week has seen a steady British advance in the west. On Friday afternoon, August 18, about 5 p.m., there was an attack all along the front, from Thiepval to the Somme.

South of Thiepval, after a tremendous bombardment, a strongly fortified area was carried by two British battalions, six German officers and 170 men surrendering in one body and, altogether, it is probable that some 2,000 Germans were accounted for. A counter-attack was promptly scattered by our guns.

We also advanced towards Martinpuich and, from High Wood southward, advanced our line on a frontage of more than two miles for a distance varying from 200 to 500 yards. We took Stone Quarry 9, on the edge of Guillemont, after a hand-to-hand struggle of several hours. These successes gave us a position on a broad front looking over the watershed.

On Sunday, 20th, the Germans shelled our front heavily and, about noon, attacked our new lines on the western side of High Wood. They reached a portion of our trench line, but were immediately driven out by our infantry.

The next day, at Mouquet Farm and at High Wood, there were frequent bombing attacks, which came to nothing. On Tuesday, August 22, we advanced steadily on our left wing, pushing our line to the very edge of Mouquet Farm, as well as north-east of it and closing in to within 1,000 yards of Thiepval.

On Wednesday, the Germans made a great effort to drive us out of the high ground south of Thiepval, but failed completely and lost heavily in the attempt. The weather had become clearer and our counter-battery work silenced some of the enemy's batteries, while our air-craft fought many battles. We lost not a single machine, but four enemy aeroplanes were destroyed and many others driven to the ground in a damaged condition.

In a captured letter, a tribute is paid to the efficiency of the British air-men. It says: "Air-men circle over us and try to do damage, but only enemy ones, for the German air-men will not dare to come near. Behind our front, there is a great crowd of them but here not one makes his appearance."

On Wednesday night and Thursday morning, a very severe counter-attack on our position at Guillemont, which was pursued with great determination, failed to win any ground. That afternoon, August 25, we advanced towards Thiepval, coming at one point within 500 yards of the place.

The result of the week's fighting is that the larger part of the British front has won the crown of the plateau. On two flanks, Thiepval has been made into an acute salient, which we command from the heights and Guillemont is gripped by our pincers on three sides.

German East Africa:—General Smuts is closing in rapidly on the remnant of the German forces. General Van der Venter's column is pushing east along the Central Railway. Other columns are descending on the railway between Van der Venter and the sea and General Northey is moving to the same objective from the south. Meanwhile, on the coast, another column is advancing on Dar-es-Salaam from Bagamoyo, which is now in the hands of the British, with the co-operation of naval forces.

Salonica:—The British forces in General Sarrail's army have, during the week, taken part in repelling the Bulgarian offensive. There has been considerable artillery activity on the Lake Doiran and Struma fronts and British mounted troops have made valuable reconnaissances.

Naval:—On Saturday, August 19, the German High Seas Fleet came out of harbor, but refused to engage and soon returned to its base. Two British light-cruisers were sunk by submarines in searching for the enemy.

That same day, a British submarine engaged a German dreadnought of the Nassau class and struck her twice with torpedoes. There is good reason to believe that the battleship sank before reaching port.

Wedding

Cobbs-Robertson

Yokohama, August 24.—The marriage of Miss Mildred Robertson of St. Paul, Minn., to Mr. Thomas F. Cobbs, general manager for the British American Tobacco Company in Shanghai, was solemnized in Yokohama yesterday.

The civil ceremony was held at the American Consulate-General in the presence of Mr. G. H. Scidmore, Consul-General. Later a religious service was performed at the Union Church on the Bluff by Dr. Herbert W. Schwartz, acting pastor of the church.

Mr. and Mrs. Cobbs left at once for Tokio on their way to Nikko, where they will spend part of their honeymoon. They will leave Japan for Shanghai, where they will make their home, in about a month.

Mrs. Cobbs came out to Japan for the wedding on the China, arriving at Yokohama Monday morning. She was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Julia Robertson.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this evening beginning at 9 o'clock:—

1. March, "Jocks' Patrol" ..Godfrey
2. Overture, "Eliza and Claudia" Mercadante
3. Waltz, "Parisienne" .....Gaune
4. Selection, "The Daughter of the Regiment" .....Donizetti
5. Song, "There is a Green Hill Far Away" .....Gounod
6. Waltz, "Passing of Salome" Joyce
7. (a) Caprice, "The Whistler and His Dog" ..... Pryor
   (b) Serenade, "My Girl" Douglas
8. Selection, "Folk Songs of Russia" ..... Harris

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

NEW SUBSIDIARY COINS

According to the Peking Gazette: The issue of the new subsidiary coins to replace those already in circulation appears to have met with a very favorable reception, and may be taken as another step by the new Administration towards the reform of currency. The new subsidiary coins, which have made their appearance in Tientsin, take the forms of ten-cent, twenty-cent and fifty-cent pieces, which may be exchanged for the dollar—without premium or discount—on the decimal system. It is the intention of the Government to enforce this system throughout the country, and the Mint in Tientsin has been instructed by the Government to continue minting these coins for the purpose. Official Departments and mercantile organisations of the Republic have been notified that these coins are legal tender and must circulate according to their face value.

CHEW WRIGLEY'S
SPEARMINT
Aids Digestion
Getz Bros. & Co, Inc.
Shanghai

Rumania Raises Army Credit By £8,000,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 26.—The Rumanian Government has increased the extraordinary credit for the army by £8,000,000 and has appointed a new Director of Munitions and a new Commander of the 1st Army.

BOMB NAMUR AERODROME

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Aug. 26.—Official.—Yesterday morning, naval aeroplanes bombed two enemy airship sheds near Namur, but, owing to low-lying clouds, it was impossible to observe what damage was done. One of our machines failed to return.

KUMAGAE BEATS JOHNSTON

San Francisco, August 19.—Ichiya Kumagae, tennis champion of Japan, defeated William M. Johnston of California, tennis champion of the United States in 1915, for the Casino Cup in the Newport, R.I., tournament today, in four sets: 6-1, 9-7, 2-6, 9-7. The victory of the Japanese champion has created a sensation in tennis circles in the United States and his work in the tournament at Forest Hills, for the national championship, which will begin 28th August, will be watched with a great deal of interest.

AUSTRALIA'S ARMY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, August 27.—After a Cabinet meeting, Mr. W. M. Hughes stated that a de 1 ion had been reached regarding conscription, but he declined to say more. It was noticed that the Ministers known to favor conscription looked pleased. The political parties are now considering the matter.

"KOFA" DISINFECTING FLUID
4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid
½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80
Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
June 15th, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.08
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.08	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Wed. & Sund. 102	Wednesday 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
9.35	2.30	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	23.40	19.37
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	19.10		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	7.10	1.25
4.55	19.20	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	6.50	1.10
					Thursd.	Mond. & Saturd.
5.03	19.30		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	6.40	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.00	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	16.56
7.40	12.10	.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	16.46
8.08	12.40		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	16.26
11.45	16.20	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.55	13.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.15	12.18
18.15	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7						8
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.05	1.28	366	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3.55	15.13
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yanchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.50		dep. Yanchowfu	arr.	0.58	12.28
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03	421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.38	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	18.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	18.28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.03	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	15.28	632	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50
Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.06	
7.00	7.00	193	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
			arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yanchowfu-Taianfu Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.05	dep. Yanchowfu arr.		7.18	11.48	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.05	arr. Taianfu dep.		6.15	10.45	12.28	18.38	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
Tientsin, June, 1916. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" — ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8.20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang ..... arr. / dep.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.35	4.18
		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.18	5.56			7.55	8.55	10.18	2.50	4.35
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang Ao		8.52	10.11	12.15	3.43	5.49
Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.		10.11	11.25	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah..... arr. / dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.06	6.37
	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29				10.09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.26
Yeh Zah..... arr. / dep.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing ..... arr. / dep.	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.36	3.37	5.01	
Chang Ao	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25			9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	5.44	
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang..... arr. / dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24			11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	6.39	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.49		Shanghai South ... arr.						

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU — ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	12 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Kon Shang Kau .. arr. / dep.	7.55	10.42	12.00	2.08	3.28	6.48	Kon Shang Kau .. arr. / dep.	9.19				5.33	
	8.04	10.50	12.05	2.45	3.30	6.50		9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	8.12	10.40	12.15	2.16	3.40	7.00	Hangchow ..... arr. / dep.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
	8.51				3.50			9.37	11.18	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.59	11.25	1.06	3.08	6.00	7.51

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast E	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express E	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express E.S.	STATIONS.	2 Fast E	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express E	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express E.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.25		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00	Nanking Ferry ..dep.	..			..	..		..	..
Nansiang..	8.08		9.31	10.58	1.28	4.08	6.03		NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.35	1.30		3.50	11.00
Kunshan	8.33		10.05	11.30		4.54	7.00	A.M.									A.M.
SOOCHOW ..arr. / dep.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.40	8.05	1.00	CHINKIANG.. ..arr. / dep.	8.37			10.23	2.37		5.00	0.46
	9.50		11.44		2.46	5.50		1.10		8.57			10.33	2.47		5.20	1.00
WUSIH .. ..arr. / dep.	10.40		12.58		3.37	7.03		2.09	TANYANG .. ..arr. / dep.	9.48			11.24	3.20		6.50	
	10.50		1.03		3.57	7.06		2.19		9.49			11.27	3.22		6.53	
CHANGCHOW ..arr. / dep.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14	CHANGCHOW ..arr. / dep.	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.00	1.23
	11.50	6.00	2.13		4.25			3.24		10.57		7.15	1.08	4.19			3.16
TANYANG .. ..arr. / dep.	12.45	6.58	3.19		5.18			4.11	WUSIH .. ..arr. / dep.	11.48			2.19	4.59			4.11
	12.48	6.08	3.22		5.11			4.31		11.50			2.24	5.09			4.31
CHINKIANG ..arr. / dep.	1.25	8.02	4.14		5.41			5.14	SOOCHOW .. ..arr. / dep.	12.47			3.22	5.54			5.14
	1.33	8.05	4.34		5.51			5.24		12.57	7.35		3.42	6.04		2.40	5.24
NANKING .. ..arr.	3.04	11.00	6.10		7.00			7.00	Kunshan .. .. Nansiang	1.46 2.05	8.25 9.59	10.40 11.00	4.56 5.20			3.25 6.00		6.51
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.55	SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.56	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35		4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47		32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.20	SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.55	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57	KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.36	14.16	15.46	18.06	19.31	20.61
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.30	19.55	21.25

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

Have been favoured with instructions from

The Concerned

To Sell on To-day, 29th inst. at 12 noon

Just opposite the GENERAL HOSPITAL

One Motor Boat and Motor Engine

Detachable Row-Boat Motor

Trials can be made by appointment.

Now On View

For that Cocktail!

GETZBEST

OLIVES

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.

SHANGHAI

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2392.

PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE School will re-open on Wednesday, September 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new pupils may be obtained on application to the Headmaster, and should be presented by the new pupils themselves when attending at the School for examination and admission on Tuesday, September 5, between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—

Upper School:
For a day of 6 hours.....$12
Lower School:
For a day of 4½ hours.... 8
Kindergarten:
For a day of 3 hours..... 5
Extra Subjects:—
Piano $5
Shorthand 2

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent will be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 17, 1916.
10740

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2393.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THE School will re-open on Wednesday, September 6, at 8.45 a.m.

Forms for the admission of new pupils may be obtained on application to the Headmistress, and should be presented by the new pupils themselves when attending at the School (28 Boone Road) for examination and admission on Tuesday, September 5, between the hours of 9.30 and 11.30 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:—

Upper School:
Children over 10 years.....$12
Children under 10 years.. 8
Lower School 8
Kindergarten 5

For a family of two children a reduction of 20 per cent and for one of three or more children a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent will be made.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 17, 1916.
10740

$4.00 PER HOUR
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith went down to his breakfast chow
Of one fried egg and yesterday's cow.
Said he to the missus:
"Now that we're here,
"Let's start the day right—bring some 'Elephant' Beer."

"ELEPHANT HEAD" PILSENER BEER IS REAL BEER

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 284

Siberian Mails

FROM 1st September, 1916, mails for Europe via Siberia despatched via Pukow will be closed as heretofore at 21 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. A supplementary mail will also be closed, at the Peking Road Head Office, on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings, for ordinary correspondence only, provided it be posted in the Head Office Letter Boxes, before 7 o'clock.

C. ROUSSE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office.
Shanghai, 28th August, 1916.
10822

Good News

For MONEY Savers!

New Goods!

Just unpacked at

Cantorovitch's

103 BROADWAY

American High-Grade Shoes for Ladies' at **$4.00** a pair.

Ladies' Autumn Sweater-Coats, in wool, silk and wool, and pure silk, from **$7.50**

Ladies' Rain-Coats at **$6.90**

10805 A 30

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new premises No. 53 Bubbling Well Road from this date, August 1, 1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,
Tailor & Outfitter.

Former address, No. 422 Nanking Road.
10614

IF YOU WANT YOUR

PROPERTY

LOOKED AFTER

Your houses or other buildings rented, your rents collected and sent to you each month

SEE

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39 Nanking Road

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

SMOKE

HADJIYANNI'S "EGYPTAIN" CIGARETTES

On Sale By

CHINA TRADING CO.

12 Nanking Road

Tobaqueria Filipina.

MEDIUM $3.75 per 100
SMALL $3.50 per 100
LARGE $4.00 per 100
OTHELLO $3.00 per 100

IMPORTANT NOTICE

MESSRS. Wm. H. MULLER & Co., Shipowners and Brokers, of Rotterdam, the Hague and Amsterdam, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that under no circumstances whatsoever can they undertake to forward or redirect letters or other postal communications of any description on behalf of persons belonging to neutral or belligerent countries, and which are intended for third parties. Any letters or communications which may, notwithstanding this notice, be addressed to Messrs. Wm. H. Muller & Co. for the purpose of transmission to third parties will therefore be returned, postage unpaid, to the senders.

10814 London, 26th August, 1916.

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Notification No. 252

TRAIN SERVICE (194/26)

Commencing on September 1st, 1916, a NEW TIME TABLE comes in force on this line, which will from that date appear in the newspapers as customary.

The DAILY THROUGH MAIL TRAINS will be run in accordance with the following schedule:

DOWN TRAINS		UP TRAINS
1st day 8-35 dep	Peking	arr 19-50 2nd day
1st day 11-12 arr	Tientsin-Central	dep 17-00 2nd day
1st day 11-30 dep	TIENTSIN-EAST	arr 17-05 2nd day
1st day 12-00 dep	TIENTSIN-CENTRAL	arr 16-31 2nd day
2nd day 13-00 arr	PUKOW	dep 15-30 1st day
2nd day 14-20 dep	Nanking	arr 14-10 1st day
2nd day 21-20 arr	Shanghai	dep 7-55 1st day

Intending through passengers from or to Peking are specially requested to change trains at TIENTSIN-CENTRAL, not at Tientsin-East.

Special facilities are provided for the crossing of the Yangtsze River between Pukow and Nanking.

By Order
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, August 25th, 1916.
10813

Removal Notice

W. Chin Tsiang & Co.

Founded in 1881

No. 11 Bubbing Well Road.

(Opposite the Race Course)

Removed from No. 421 Nanking Road, Shanghai. Silk and Embroidery Merchants. Specialities, Monograms, Initials, etc. Prices Moderate.

10565

Just landed ex s.s. "Agapenor"

Ivory Lace Curtains, 3½ & 4 yds. long, 8 exclusive designs

and

10 patterns Curtain Material in widths: 27, 36, 42, 48, 50 and 54 inches

also

Woollen Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Bedspreads, Bath and Face Towels, Pantry, Kitchen and Glass Towellings, Bath Mats, etc., etc.

We retail at wholesale prices!

HILL & Co.

Tel. 2240

(2 doors from General Hospital)

UNFURNISHED ROOM, with bathroom attached, to let in Nanking Road. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

A 31

The Senawang Rubber Estates Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on 24th August, 1916, it was decided to pay a first interim dividend of 10%, equal to Tls. 0.50, per share—on the Capital of the Company, on Tuesday the 5th day of September, 1916, to those shareholders on record on 4th of September, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th August to 4th September, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 24th August, 1916.
10792

International Mixed Court, Shanghai

JUDGMENT
(Translation)

In rebus Kirchner and Boger contra CHOW LAN CHU 周蘭齋

A petition had been filed with the International Mixed Court by Messrs Kirchner and Boeger 順利洋行 merchants of Shanghai, against CHOW HSU 周璽 alias Chow Lan Chu 周蘭 an ex-consul of the Chinese Republic, claiming from him the sum of Dollars two thousand Shanghai Currency, with interest.

As this man has failed to put up an appearance before this Court and as he has failed to answer the notices which appeared in the Chinese and Foreign newspapers of Shanghai, Peking and Tientsin, and as he has failed to settle the claim with the claimants, or any part thereof, the behaviour of this man shows rather contempt of Court. And therefore judgment in contumaciam has been given for the plaintiffs to the full claim with five pro centum. interest from the day the loan was contracted up to this day of the judgment, which is the 5th August, 1916.

REWARD

A reward of Dollars three hundred Mex. ($300) is offered to any person by whose information or active assistance the arrest of CHOW HSU 周璽 alias CHOW LAN CHU 周蘭齋 can be effected.

DESCRIPTION

CHOW LAN CHU, native of canton, brother of ex-minister for Commerce of the Republic of China, CHOW TSZ CHI 周自齊

Height five feet one inch.

Lean figure, features very similar to those of CHOW TSZ CHI, his brother.

Speaks English fluently, is a graduate of Cornell University, U.S.

Information to be given to Major St. P. RUDINGER, Barrister-at-law attorney for Messrs. Kirchner and Boeger, Shanghai, 42, Nanking Road, Tel. 4728.

魯定格大律師，南京路四十二號

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

Six per cent Debentures (1909)

THE Debenture Transfer Register will be closed from 26th to 31st instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Stewards,
F. J. BURRETT,
Honorary Acting Secretary,
Shanghai Race Club.

24th August, 1916.
10772

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, after Sept. 15th, furnished or unfurnished flat or house, by American couple; no children. Apply to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

10782 T. F.

WANTED: Furnished house, or apartments, of not less than five rooms, kitchen and servants' quarters. French-town or Western district. Reply, with particulars as to terms, etc., to Box 219, THE CHINA PRESS.

10762 T. F.

OFFICES, ETC. TO LET

OFFICE TO LET, 49 Kiangse Road, one room from 1st September. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10807 T. F.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 12, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Flat to let, 2 rooms, with bathroom and boxroom, also front room.

Telephone 3482 9408

---

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom attached, facing the Park. Nice room facing South, with full board, and all comforts at very moderate terms.

Telephone 1946.

FURNISHED ROOM to let, with or without breakfast. 13-a Weihaiwei Road.

10784 A 29

TO LET, attic flat, Range Road. Apply to Box 251, THE CHINA PRESS.

10818

TO LET in private family, two well-furnished rooms, with bathrooms. Comfortable home. Tennis, telephone, etc., on premises. German or Neutral preferred. Apply to Box 252, THE CHINA PRESS.

10819

TO LET, large furnished room, separate bathroom and verandah, facing south. $22 per month, immediate occupation. Apply to Box 242, THE CHINA PRESS.

10802 A 30

TO LET, In Avenue Joffre. (private German family) Large and airy room with veranda balcony and bathroom attached, also use of telephone. Suitable for married couple or bachelors—with or without board. Apply to Box 237, THE CHINA PRESS.

10793 A 31

HOUSES TO LET

FOR RENT, a six room house, with servants' quarters, in New French Concession at St. Catherine's Bridge, from Sept. 1st. Apply to Box 254, THE CHINA PRESS.

10880 A 31

TO LET, 71 Broadway Terrace, four-roomed residence. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

10808 S 1

HOUSES TO LET, 46 Rue Massenet; six large rooms, three bathrooms with flush closets, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., gas, electricity, tennis. 105 Ave. du Roi Albert; five large rooms, sewing room, tiled bathrooms and kitchen, electricity and gas, tennis. 11 Wayside Road; five large rooms, two bathrooms, etc. Apply China Realty Co., Ltd., 39 Nanking Road.

10743

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from August 1st. House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169.

10592

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED by a young gentleman, lessons in English from experienced teacher. Please state terms to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS.

10804 A 30

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.

10765 A 29

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG lady typist of several years office experience desires position. Address, Box No. 255, THE CHINA PRESS.

CLERKSHIP wanted by a young Chinese, having three years' experience in bookkeeping, typewriting, general office work. Salary no object. Apply K516 Boone Road.

10821 A 31

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT desires position. Has had several years local experience in Customs and shipping work. Knowledge of cabling and statistical work, also filing—card system. Neutral nationality. References. No objection to Outport. Replies to Box 253, THE CHINA PRESS.

10819

SITUATION WANTED, a young junior assistant (Portuguese), with knowledge of office routine and typewriting, is open for engagement. Apply to Box 239, THE CHINA PRESS.

10797 A 30

EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and typist seeks position in a mercantile firm. Neutral subject. Apply to Box 218, THE CHINA PRESS.

10760 A 29

POSITION WANTED by a Chinese as godownkeeper, storekeeper or timekeeper; many years' experience in Shanghai. Apply to Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, experienced neutral nursery governess for two children of two years and six months. State terms and send copy of recommendations to OUTPORT YUNNAN, c/o THE CHINA PRESS.

10769

GODOWN-KEEPER required by European firm, must furnish satisfactory guarantee for Tls. 2,500. Salary $40 monthly. Apply to Box 238, THE CHINA PRESS.

10794 A 29

COMPRADORE wanted for a reliable import and export firm, one with a knowledge of skin and hides preferred. Apply to Box 235, THE CHINA PRESS.

10788 A 29

WANTED, for Hongkong, an English nurse or nursery-governess for one little girl. Apply "D," care of THE CHINA PRESS.

10610 A 17 T.F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, by neutral gentleman, furnished room with bathroom attached, with or without board, in Western district. Apply to Box 250, THE CHINA PRESS, stating terms.

10817 A 30

GERMAN gentleman desires comfortable room with private family (American preferred) in Western or French district. Please apply to Box 248, THE CHINA PRESS.

10815

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

10573 A 31

Exchange and Mart

WANTED TO BUY, a Junker and Ruh stove, same size as those used in Apollo Theatre. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

10703 S 1

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9